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Algeria	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Argentina	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Australia	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Bahamas	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Bahrain	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Belize	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Bolivia	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Brazil	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Bulgaria	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Canada	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Chad	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Cuba	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Czechoslovakia	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Denmark	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Egypt	1.50	Algeria	1.50
France	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Germany	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Greece	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Holland	1.50	Algeria	1.50
India	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Indonesia	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Italy	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Japan	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Lebanon	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Libya	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Mexico	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Morocco	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Norway	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Poland	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Portugal	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Romania	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Saudi Arabia	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Spain	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Sweden	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Switzerland	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Taiwan	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Tanzania	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Turkey	1.50	Algeria	1.50
U.S.A.	1.50	Algeria	1.50
U.S.S.R.	1.50	Algeria	1.50
Yugoslavia	1.50	Algeria	1.50

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PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1983

## Begin Is Wavering On Plan to Resign; Sets Decision Today

By Edward Walsh  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, under extraordinary personal and political pressure, is expected to announce a decision today on whether to resign from office but promised his country that he would announce a firm decision by Tuesday morning.

Leaders of the six political parties that form the government coalition, citing political and national concerns, pleaded with him for more than two hours Monday to retract his stunning announcement Sunday that he intended to leave the post of prime minister, which he has held since 1977.

When the meeting in Mr. Begin's office ended, several government officials spoke of "hope" and "a chance" that Mr. Begin would be persuaded to change his mind, but others expressed skepticism and said they expected a resignation.

Before the meeting, which Mr. Begin agreed to Sunday in response to the pleas of cabinet ministers, there was virtually unanimous agreement in the Israeli press and among political analysts that the 70-year-old leader would go through with the resignation, probably Tuesday.

[Israel Radio said Mr. Begin had scheduled meetings for Tuesday morning with Robert C. McFarlane, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, and Josef Burg, leader of the National Religious Party, a key coalition partner, United Press International reported.]

Uri Porat, Mr. Begin's chief spokesman, said the prime minister told cabinet ministers and other officials who attended the meeting Monday that he would consider their arguments and inform them of his decision before taking any definitive step.

"The arguments were very persuasive about the past, the present, the future," Mr. Porat said. "He finds he couldn't simply say, 'I don't want to listen to what you tell me. Maybe that is a sign he might change his mind.'"

There was also considerable public speculation Monday on a likely successor to Mr. Begin, focusing mainly on Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

As Mr. Begin left after the meeting, about 100 people outside the



The body of one of two U.S. marines killed Monday in Beirut is loaded onto a helicopter.

## 2 U.S. Marines Killed In Heavy Beirut Battle

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Shelling killed two U.S. marines in Beirut on Monday, and at least 36 Lebanese also died in the heaviest fighting in the Lebanese capital since the Israeli invasion on June 6, 1982.

Battles between the Lebanese Army and Amal, the Shiite Muslim militia, spilled over into positions of the multinational peacekeeping force for the second day. Fourteen other marines and an Italian sergeant were wounded.

Lebanese casualties in the day's fighting included 25 civilians and 11 soldiers killed and more than 100 civilians and about 60 troops wounded, the police and the government radio station reported. Shiite casualties were not reported.

The marine casualties occurred when two mortar shells hit a position they were holding near Beirut International Airport, killing one of the marines instantly and wounding four others, one of whom died about an hour later, according to Major Robert Jordan, a Marine spokesman.

The marines counterattacked with heavy weapons for the first time since arriving in Lebanon late last summer. Major Jordan said, using two Cobra helicopter gunships, 155mm howitzers and 81mm mortars against Shiite positions south of Beirut.

"The Marines continued to fire for approximately 40 minutes," he said, "and have effectively suppressed rockets and mortars that were firing on us."

The dead men were identified by the Pentagon as Second Lieutenant Donald Lacey, 28, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and Staff Sergeant Alexander M. Ortega, 25, of Rochester, New York.

Meanwhile, the Lebanese Army met stiff resistance as it fought to gain control of Shiite neighborhoods, where Amal militiamen have been battling government troops since Sunday.

Shiites fired from the mountains east of Beirut exploded throughout the city and for the first time in a year, masked gunmen, armed with automatic weapons and rocket-propelled grenades, appeared in the center of West Beirut.

By nightfall, Amal militiamen were in control of several residential neighborhoods in the Muslim part of the city, as well as all crossing intersections to predominantly Christian East Beirut.

The only army presence left in West Beirut was near Prime Minister Shafik al-Wazzan's office at the entrance to Hamra, the main commercial thoroughfare, and near the American University of Beirut, in the Mansura neighborhood.

The daylong warfare erupted as the army conducted a house-to-house search in Shiite neighborhoods for gunmen who attacked a U.S.-Lebanese checkpoint Sunday, engaging the marines in their first full battle.

Street fighting quickly spread as armed men fanned out through the capital, exchanging fire with the army, the state-run Beirut Radio said.

Witnesses said militiamen shouting "Allah akbar," or God is great, captured 24 Lebanese soldiers in two armored personnel carriers after a two-hour battle in a Muslim neighborhood.

The airport remained closed for a second day because of the shelling.

Beirut Radio broadcast a warning to citizens to keep off the streets. It also said the government had ordered the army to halt all operations against the militiamen so Amal leaders would release captured soldiers and armored personnel carriers.

The eruption of heavy and widespread fighting came as Israeli troops, stationed in the mountains near here, were preparing a withdrawal from the area to more secure positions further south along the Awali River.

The Shiites have accused the government of President Amin Gemayel of favoring the Christian militias that fought against the Muslims and their Palestinian allies in the 1975-76 civil war.

## U.S. Links Syrian Policy On Lebanon to Deaths

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — The Reagan administration said Monday that the attack on U.S. marines in Beirut was an outgrowth of Syria's refusal to withdraw from Lebanon and of its influence over religious factions that apparently fired on the U.S. outpost.

A senior administration official, who asked not to be identified, said Syria had taken on the "spoiler" role in Lebanon peace efforts "with encouragement from the Soviets."

The criticism of Syria came as President Ronald Reagan, vacationing at his ranch near here, ordered high-level meetings in Washington on Tuesday to review the situation in Beirut.

Vice President George Bush, flying back to Washington from a vacation in Maine, was to head the national security working group, which also included Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger.

The deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, read a statement to reporters after talking with Mr. Reagan at his ranch. "We are shocked and grieved by the deaths of the U.S. marines in Lebanon," the statement said.

"We condemn those who are responsible for the continuing violence which has claimed many victims, including our own marines,"

Mr. Speakes said. "Once more we call on all elements to end this senseless violence and unite behind the Lebanese government to restore national harmony."

Referring to the U.S. marine force stationed in Lebanon, Mr. Speakes said "it is our intention that they will stay there to perform this peacekeeping role that they were sent there, and that they have been largely successful in doing."

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan was awakened at 1:55 A.M. by his national security adviser, William P. Clark. Mr. Reagan conferred by telephone Monday with Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger, Mr. Speakes said.

Mr. Speakes also announced that the administration has "under review" the provisions of the War Powers Act. When the marines were sent to Lebanon last summer, the White House said it did not believe hostilities were imminent.

If such hostilities are expected, the president must notify Congress under a procedure giving Congress 60 days to disapprove a U.S. engagement. Mr. Speakes said Monday the 60-day provision has not been triggered but that the White House was "consulting" with Congress.

On the question of Syria's role, one official said, "It's obvious the Syrians have motivations."

He said one motive was a desire

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## U.S. Veterans Aid Salvadoran Troops

By Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — A group of U.S. veterans from the Vietnam War and military buffs who call themselves "adventurers" has visited El Salvador twice this year to give private military and medical training to Salvadoran troops.

The group, made up primarily of editors of Soldier of Fortune magazine, instructed Salvadoran troops in skills ranging from machine-gun marksmanship to water purification.

Members said they accompanied Salvadorans on at least three combat patrols as observers, carrying only pistols for self-defense, and did not fire any rounds.

"Don't call us mercenaries," said Alexander McColl, who participated in the visits in April and August. Mr. McColl stressed that the group volunteered its services to the Salvadorans and that expenses were covered by the magazine.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman, Donald R. Hamilton, said the group neither sought nor received official U.S. authorization to help the Salvadoran government in its battle against leftist guerrillas.

But his comments suggested that the embassy was pleased by the unofficial advisers' work because it constituted the sort of nongovernmental initiative that President Ronald Reagan has frequently lauded.

"We want to encourage private, voluntary efforts to help the Salvadorans," Mr. Hamilton said.

Soldier of Fortune calls itself a magazine for "professional adventurers" but does not specify what sort of adventure is intended.

It contains articles giving first-hand accounts of current events, reminiscences of combat in Vietnam, political analyses with a strong anti-Communist tone and technical descriptions of small arms. Its advertisements are oriented toward weapons, and its classified section includes numerous ads offering services of "experienced" mercenaries.

Mr. McColl said that members of the group had briefed embassy military personnel on how well Salvadoran soldiers fought in the field.

He said they "met with some people" from the embassy's military section and "told them what we knew and saw."

Mr. McColl, who was interviewed by telephone in the magazine's offices in Boulder, Colorado, He is a Vietnam veteran, a colonel in the Special Forces of the Army Reserve and Soldier of Fortune's director of special projects.

U.S. military advisers in El Salvador are barred by their superiors from traveling in combat areas and thus from judging the Salvadorans' performance first-hand. As a result, members of the magazine group said, U.S. military personnel were happy to hear the opinions of observers with experience in the U.S. armed forces.

"Any contacts between this embassy and the Soldier of Fortune people have been informal, unofficial and at their request," Mr. Hamilton said.

Roberto d'Anubian, the rightist president of El Salvador's Constituent Assembly, said last week he would prefer retired U.S. military personnel as trainers rather than additional official advisers.

The magazine's volunteer advisers said they were private citizens who wanted to fight communism.

Their April trip, in which nine "adventurers" visited El Salvador for 10 days, yielded an "Expanded Central America Edition" of the magazine in September.

The group was led by the editor and publisher of the magazine, Robert Brown. Members said they gave short courses in sniping, explosives and weapons maintenance.

The group reportedly also taught Salvadorans to treat battlefield wounds. Editors of the magazine head a foundation that sent teams to El Salvador in June and July to provide medical care for civilians and to train soldiers in first aid.

One photograph in the September issue showed a smiling Salvadoran soldier draped in bandoliers.

The caption read, "Airborne gunner after he blew away two Gs." In the magazine's parlance, "Gs" are enemy guerrillas.

■ Talks Held in Bogota

Representatives of the Salvadoran government and leftist guerrillas met Monday for the first talks since the civil war in El Salvador began more than three years ago, United Press International reported from Bogota.

"This is another step in the search for a political solution in El Salvador," Oscar Bonilla, a rebel leader, said before the meeting. "This is a historic moment and should allow us to find agreement on the points for a later meeting between both parties."

Mr. Bonilla and Carlos Molina, representing the Democratic Revolutionary Front, the rebels' political arm, met with Francisco Quinones and Bishop Marcos Revelo of the Salvadoran Peace Commission in the office of President Betsileo Betanour of Colombia.



Prime Minister Menachem Begin listens to arguments against his resignation at a meeting of government leaders.

## Pro-Zia Crowd Attacks 8 Foreign Journalists

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

KARACHI, Pakistan — A crowd of supporters of President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq attacked eight foreign journalists covering an opposition rally here Monday. After the reporters were in protective custody in a police compound nearby, a bomb was thrown inside, injuring at least four and possibly eight Pakistanis.

The attacks appear to have been spurred by articles in state-controlled Pakistani newspapers accusing a British Broadcasting Corporation correspondent of inciting protesters Sunday near the northern Sindh province town of Larkana.

The police substation in the northern Karachi neighborhood of Liaquatabad was surrounded for one and a half hours by a crowd of several hundred Zia supporters chanting slogans against the foreign reporters.

A crowd also turned on two leaders of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy who had submitted themselves for arrest as an act of defiance against martial law. The police rescued the opposition leaders and drove them to unspecified location.

The bomb that was thrown into the police compound exploded about 20 yards (18 meters) away from where several foreign reporters were standing with a number of plainclothes police officers. Several of the officers were injured, two

## Shultz and Gromyko to Meet Next Week at Madrid Talks

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz of the United States will confer with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union in Madrid next week, the State Department announced Monday.

The State Department spokesman, Alan Romberg, said the agenda had not been worked out but that likely topics of discussion include the Geneva arms control negotiations and a possible U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko will be attending a foreign ministers' meeting in Madrid, Spain has



A Lebanese Army soldier is treated roughly after being captured by members of a Moslem militia unit in Beirut.

## U.S. May Set New Computer Trap for Tax Evaders

By David Burnham  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Internal Revenue Service is about to test whether computerized information about the lifestyles of American families can be used to identify people who do not pay their income tax.

The information includes the neighborhoods in which families live, how long they have lived there and the model and year of the cars they own. It will be supplied by private marketing companies, which compile such data from the publicly available records of telephone companies, motor vehicle departments and the Census Bureau.

If the new way of targeting people who pay no taxes is successful, the IRS plans a second experiment to determine whether the same procedures can be used to spot those who underpay.

The attempt to use lifestyle information to estimate the annual incomes of households, and thus help the revenue service select people for further investigation, reflects the agency's increasing concern about the growth in failure to pay taxes.

According to the latest government report on compliance, the number of people and corporations not paying their income taxes has been gradually increasing in recent years. People who did not file any income tax returns in 1981, for example, are estimated to have reduced government revenues by about \$3 billion that year. In 1973, such people are estimated to have owed the government about \$1 billion.

The IRS estimated that in 1981 the total of taxes not paid by corporations and people engaged in legal activities was \$81.5 billion.

The new attempt to find offenders is made possible by the increasing power of government and commercial computers to store enormous amounts of information and to manipulate this information at a very small cost.

Walter E. Bergman, the revenue service's deputy assistant commissioner for planning, finance and research, explained the concept to be tested.

"The idea is, we'll take a list of individual households and their estimated income and match it against a computerized list of all taxpayers," he said. "If the check

suggests a family hasn't paid, we'll make an inquiry to find out why. This is no big deal."

Robert Ellis Smith, publisher of a periodical called the Privacy Journal, disagreed.

"The IRS experiment is very troublesome," he said. "While I am quite sure it does not violate the law, it graphically demonstrates the growing links between government and private computers. National lists of households and their incomes obviously are sufficiently accurate for soliciting business, but that doesn't mean they are precise enough to trigger investigations."

Mr. Bergman denied that a system in which the estimated incomes of all Americans were compared with their tax returns would undermine the principle that law enforcement should focus on people it suspects of committing a specific crime. "The allegation that we are considering people guilty before their day in court, I can't see that at all," he said. "And besides, the Revenue Code gives us a statutory mandate to periodically inquire after the liabilities of taxpayers, to conduct canvassing operations."

The official said the test to determine whether lifestyle information can be used to target delinquent taxpayers would start within the next few months. It will take at least a year and a half to complete and will be conducted in six of the agency's 60 districts, he said.

"There are a number of questions we have to look at about this concept," Mr. Bergman explained. "First, the list of households provided by the private companies

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## Soviet Tells Italy That U.S. Rockets Would Make Arms Talks Meaningless

**The Associated Press**  
ROME — Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, said in a letter delivered Monday to Prime Minister Bettino Craxi that nuclear arms negotiations would "lose their meaning" if new NATO missiles were installed in Western Europe.

The proposal, for the first time, offered to destroy Soviet intermediate range-range missiles above that level rather than simply remove them from Western Europe.

The United States and West European leaders have greeted the offer cautiously, arguing that it did not meet key Western objectives.

The Soviet leader also warned in the letter that his country would take "necessary countermeasures" if the 572 U.S.-built cruise and Pershing-2 missiles are deployed in five West European nations.

"As long as the new American missiles are not installed in Western Europe, an agreement is possible," Mr. Andropov said in the letter, delivered to Mr. Craxi by the Soviet chargé d'affaires, Yury Karlov. The text was released by the prime minister's office.

The Soviet Union has deployed about 350 SS-20 missiles, each equipped with three nuclear warheads, in the Soviet Union. About 250 are in the European part, the rest are in Soviet Asia. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has argued that the new U.S. missiles are needed to restore the balance between the Eastern and Western blocs.

Mr. Craxi said after receiving the letter that he found Mr. Andropov's latest missile proposal interesting, but he did not endorse it. A statement by the Foreign Ministry said of the brief meeting with the chargé d'affaires:

"Craxi underlined the interest of the Italian government for the new proposal, which clarifies one part of the problems that are the topic of discussion in current negotiations."

It said that Mr. Craxi "also confirmed the will of Italy to contribute, along with its allies, to the positive search for an accord that would be satisfactory for all parties and that constitutes an element of consolidation in the organization of peace and security."

The letter was one of the first direct appeals to a European leader from Mr. Andropov since he made his proposal Friday. West Germany also said it had received a letter.

Mr. Andropov said in his communication to Mr. Craxi that if the installation of the new U.S. missiles starts, "negotiations now under way will lose their meaning."

Italy and West Germany will be among the first NATO nations to deploy the medium-range missiles if U.S. and Soviet negotiators fail to reach an accord on arms reductions in Geneva.

Italy is scheduled to deploy 112 cruise missiles early next year. "In response to the attempt by the U.S.A. to break the global and regional balance of power in its favor, the U.S.S.R. and its allies will be constrained to take the necessary countermeasures," Mr. Andropov wrote.

A breakdown in negotiations, he said, would cause a "sudden growth in the level of nuclear confrontation and respectively an increase in the nuclear danger."

"Nobody will win from such a development, but all will lose," he said.

In Bonn, the government said it had studied the Andropov proposal reported Friday and had found several positive points, but it repeated its allegation that Moscow was blocking progress at Geneva.

The government spokesman, Peter Bönisch, declined to say whether West Germany believed the Soviet proposal would lead to a breakthrough in Geneva. However, he said, the proposal contained positive advances in the Soviet position.

"First, the offer of genuine reductions," he said. "Second, the offer to destroy SS-20s. Third, the indication of preventing an additional threat to the Far East. Fourth, the factual admission of Soviet supremacy vis-à-vis Western Europe."

Also positive, he said, was that "the Soviets have finally met our request and said precisely what in their opinion should be done."

Negative in the offer was that "the Soviets insist on including the British and French systems in the Geneva negotiations and thus keep on blocking these negotiations."



Horse-racing enthusiasts studying forms at the Hippodrome in Moscow. Below: fans pressing the rails as trotters competed at the track, where illegal bookmakers thrive.

## Work Ethic Is an 'Also-Ran' in Moscow

**Racing Fans Find Andropov's New Discipline Too Sober**

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — It is not Belmont Park or Hialeah. But where it matters — out on the track and among bettors jostling each other at the rail — Moscow's Hippodrome offers all the fun, the intrigue, the triumph and despair of horse racing everywhere.

Like many public places in the Soviet Union, the Hippodrome is tacky. The stucco facade of the grandstand is peeling, and the upkeep of the stairwells, corridors and washrooms is abysmal. Yet there are few complaints from the clientele, perhaps because the dark spaces are ideal for transactions with illegal bookmakers.

So it is with the horses and riders, few of whom look like they would attract short odds elsewhere. Whether the competition is flat racing or in harness, the horses generally lack the sculptured limbs and fine sheen that seize the eye in paddocks in the West. The riders, too, seem a motley lot, with faded silks, headgear that ranges from bowler hats to hard hats and a tendency, among the slowest, to sandbag it much of the way home.

But any Wednesday or Friday evening, and all afternoon Sunday, the grandstand and the terrace in front of it are filled with enthusiasts, many of them busily studying the form or trading tips.

Although the Kremlin spires punch the skyline less than three miles (4.8 kilometers) away, thoughts of Yuri V. Andropov and his campaign for heightened work discipline and sobriety seem far from the track.

Earlier in the year, Mr. Andropov's tougher attitudes appeared likely to thin out the crowd. In the weeks that the Kremlin had police squads scouring food stores, movie lines and other public refuges for people staying away from work, attendance at the Hippodrome dropped. Now, with the police on other assignments, the crowd is back.

Not only are the fans pressing the rails, but a fair number show signs of having enjoyed a drop or more of vodka.

Beer is available at counters beneath the grandstand and, for those with stronger tastes, there is a thriving trade in black-market liquor, supplied by runners who wrap it in copies of Pravda or Izvestia.

Throughout the 10-race program, the blue-shirted militia, the uniformed police, stroll the ter-

race and keep an eye on what is going on. Yet rarely do they interfere with the bottle trade. "What's the use?" one of them said recently. "Better that they drink here, where we can watch them, than on the subway trains or in the parks. They're really not doing any harm."

A similar attitude seemed to govern the police approach to the illegal bookmakers. Two years ago, a crackdown seemed on the way. But this summer the bookies have been operating with their old impunity, often a few feet from policemen.

"Ah, them," said one of the bookies, asked if the police bothered him. "Not at all — in fact some of them aren't above a little wager themselves."

There is an official totalizer, or tote, whose efficiency has been upgraded this year with the introduction of computerized betting. It offers bets to win and place, along with doubles and triples, and the odds allow for substantial winnings.

Along with the computer terminals at the betting windows, the Hippodrome has installed a Japanese closed-circuit television system to allow bettors to watch the race and replays. This has been a big success, with crowds pressing in on the monitor during replays of

closely contested races, arguing tactics and the merits of decisions by the stewards.

"He was asleep!" a disgruntled loser will cry, castigating a jockey. Or "What's he riding, a dog or a horse?"

Still, the tote continues to lose a large chunk of business to the bookies. The bookies accept bets as low as 10 kopeks, the equivalent of 13 cents, while the tote, until it lowered its minimum to 50 kopeks earlier this year in an attempt to meet the competition, was charging a one-ruble minimum.

Private bookmaking is subject to a potential penalty of up to five years in prison under criminal provisions forbidding private enterprise. The penalty is rarely applied, and the common sanction is a fine.

Watching the bookies is an education in the aptitude of Russians for entrepreneurship, given the chance. Unlike many of the bettors, who tend to be somewhat down-at-heel, the bookies generally turn out well-dressed.

The better gives his choice and his name. The bet is scribbled on a slip of paper that disappears into the bookie's pocket. Money changes hands, but there are no betting slips. According to frequent bettors, the honor system is almost never abused.

## U.S. May Catch Tax Evaders By Tracking Their Lifestyles

(Continued from Page 1)

does not have Social Security numbers, so the matching with the tax returns will have to be done by name and address. This may not work. Second, many households file more than one income tax return. Third, there sometimes is a difference between an individual's wealth and an individual's income that may cause problems. Finally, it remains to be seen whether the estimated income figures are suffi-

ciently accurate for our purposes and, if they are, whether the targeting results in a significant increase in our collections."

In addition to testing the value of commercially developed lists of estimated income, Mr. Bergman said, the IRS is experimenting with using computerized public records to track down people who fail to pay capital gains taxes they owe from the sale of real estate.

This second approach is based on information collected from the records of deeds in counties all over the country by a Florida company, Real Estate Data Inc.

Mr. Bergman said that the IRS had purchased the information drawn from the deeds filed in two counties and was now seeking to determine whether it would help the government identify people who avoided the taxes they owed on the sale of property.

## Forgery Suspects Arrested

The Associated Press

PARIS — Police arrested six persons and seized counterfeit equipment here Friday as the suspects were preparing to run off \$12 million to \$15 million in bogus \$50 and \$100 bills, French officials said Monday.

PARIS — Police arrested six persons and seized counterfeit equipment here Friday as the suspects were preparing to run off \$12 million to \$15 million in bogus \$50 and \$100 bills, French officials said Monday.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Chad Rejects Rebel Call for Talks

NDJAMENA, Chad (Combined Dispatches) — The rebel forces that are in control of northern Chad called Monday for a reconciliation of all Chadians, but the government rejected the plan's suggestion of direct talks.

Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said direct negotiations were out of the question because "we do not know this rebel government. They do not exist. We cannot talk to anyone that does not exist." The rebel statement broadcast Monday said Goukouni Oueddei, the insurgent leader, would agree to talk with President Hissène Habré under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity provided that Mr. Habré was prepared to deal in good faith.

The rebel broadcast also rejected a proposal made by President François Mitterrand of France last week for a federated Chad state that could lead to the partitioning of the country. The rebels also said negotiations could only take place after France withdrew troops from Chad.

### Talks Go on in French Jet Hijacking

KUWAIT (Combined Dispatches) — Four hijackers continued to hold an Air France jet with 17 hostages aboard at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport on Monday as negotiations brought no sign of a breakthrough, officials said.

The Arabic-speaking hijackers, who seized the Boeing 727 on Saturday during a flight from Vienna to Paris, talked through an interpreter with French and Iranian negotiators in the airport control tower. A sick French couple was allowed to leave the plane briefly for treatment.

Tehran radio said the hijackers, who had guns and grenades, threatened Sunday afternoon to blow up the plane unless France acceded their demands to release Lebanese prisoners in French jails within 48 hours and justify French policy in the Iran-Iraq war, the Chad conflict and the Lebanese crisis.

### Japanese Military Seeks More Arms

TOKYO (Reuters) — The Japanese Defense Agency said Monday that it was seeking a 6.9-percent increase in next year's budget to improve air and naval defense. The agency has asked for 2.9 trillion yen (\$11.5 billion), or 6.9 percent more than in fiscal 1983.

Japan's shopping list for the navy, which will take on the role of protecting sea lanes up to 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) from the coast, includes Orion anti-submarine planes. The new purchases will bring the number of Orions in Japan to 43.

The air force wants to buy 21 F-15 Eagle jet fighters from the United States and the army wants 75 main battle tanks, 18 203mm self-propelled guns and five anti-tank helicopters.

### Agent Orange Findings Called Normal

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A major study shows that 85,000 Vietnam veterans examined for ill effects resulting from possible exposure to Agent Orange, an herbicide containing dioxin, have not shown unusually high rates of illness, a government scientist disclosed Monday.

The study, to be released Tuesday by the U.S. Veterans Administration, will report that the veterans have experienced "a wide variety of health problems, but the kind we see in a population of males growing older," said Dr. Alvin Young of the agency's Agent Orange Project Office.

"Nothing stands out as dioxin-caused," he said of the chemical that some researchers suspect of causing cancer in humans. He warned, however, that "we aren't saying there isn't an Agent Orange effect," because veterans tested at 172 VA hospitals would have been exposed to the herbicide 10 to 15 years ago. "That may not be long enough for certain kinds of cancers to develop," he said.

### Hanoi Pledges Cease-Fire With China

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Vietnam announced Monday it would unilaterally observe a cease-fire it has proposed along its border with China.

Vietnam made the proposal to China Aug. 19, but Beijing had not yet responded, the Vietnam News Agency said. The agency, monitored in Hong Kong, quoted a Foreign Ministry statement reiterating the call for a cease-fire from Aug. 30 to Oct. 8, enabling both countries to celebrate their national day anniversaries peacefully. Vietnam's national day is Sept. 2 and China's is Oct. 1.

The statement said the Vietnamese proposal could create a favorable atmosphere to settle differences.

### Shagari Party Leads Voting for House

LAGOS (AP) — The dominant National Party of Nigeria took an early lead in returns from Saturday's elections for federal representatives, taking 46 of the first 96 seats declared, Radio Nigeria reported Monday.

The government-operated newspaper, New Nigeria, said in its Monday edition that, judging from the initial returns, the National Party "appears to be heading for another landslide win."

The party, led by President Shugu Shagari, registered strong victories over the five opposition parties in three previous general elections this month. The House of Representatives has 450 seats, and strategists for the National Party say they expect it to win as many as 300.

### For the Record

BONN (Reuters) — Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will meet the East German leader, Erich Honecker, during a private visit to East Germany next weekend, informed sources said Monday.

NAIROBI (AP) — Daniel Arap Moi, who succeeded the late President Jomo Kenyatta in 1978, won a second five-year term as head of state on Monday. There was no opposition because only one presidential nominee is permitted from each party and Kenya is a de facto one-party state.

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — A 12-mile exclusive fishing zone off the Dutch coast will come into force on Oct. 1, bringing into operation a European Community fishery ministers' decision made earlier this year, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries said Monday.

## U.S. Links Syrian Policy On Lebanon to Deaths

(Continued from Page 1)

to prevent the Lebanese Army from moving into positions in the Chuf Mountains evacuated by the Israelis. He also said the Syrians "could be" seeking the withdrawal of the 1,200 U.S. marines in the multinational peacekeeping force.

The administration stopped short Monday of saying that Syria was directly responsible for the violence that killed the two marines. But it issued strong public and private statements critical of Syria in the aftermath of the attack.

Mr. Spokes, briefing reporters, said "it is quite evident that the missing link in the peace process is Syrian refusal to withdraw." He said there is "no misunderstanding" of the close relationship between the Syria and the Soviet Union and the Syrian influence over the religious factional groups in Lebanon that apparently launched the attack.

It was also learned Monday that U.S. officials are leaning against any increase in the number of marines in the multinational peacekeeping force. The government of Lebanon has asked for an expansion of the force.

It was understood from official sources that the administration is studying but has not yet reached a decision on possible redeployment of the marines elsewhere in Lebanon. Officials are said not to have ruled out any options on a limited expansion of the role of the marines.

■ **Congressional Ruling Urged**  
Earlier, news agencies reported from Washington:

The chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said Monday that Congress should decide under the provisions of the War Powers Act if U.S. troops should remain in Lebanon and risk suffering more casualties.

Representative Clement J. Zablocki, Democrat of Wisconsin, said Mr. Reagan should report to Congress on the situation under the terms of the War Powers Act.

Meanwhile, Senator Barry M. Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, and G.V. Montgomery, Democrat of Mississippi, who both are conservative members of congressional Armed Services committees, said the deaths Monday of the two marines should prompt the United States to withdraw its peacekeeping force.

Mr. Zablocki, in a telephone interview from his home in Milwaukee, said Mr. Reagan had skirted the requirements of the act when he first ordered U.S. Marines into Lebanon.

"At the time, it is my understanding, the president said if there were casualties he would review his position," Mr. Zablocki said. "At the present time, I believe that it is incumbent upon the president to reassess the deployment and to provide a report under the provisions of the War Powers Act."

"If he reports under the proper provision of the War Powers Act this would have the clock running for legislative action on the part of the Congress — 60 days."

Mr. Zablocki said it is too early to predict whether Congress would agree to allow the troops to stay in Lebanon.

"I'm not prepared to say that they should be removed because I don't know the details," Mr. Zablocki said. "If they were caught in cross fire and were not in direct conflict or confrontation with the military that is one matter. If they have had an exchange of fire then that's a confrontation. We'll have to wait and see details of the report."

Mr. Goldwater said through a spokesman in Washington:

"The United States has no business playing policeman with a handful of marines. I said months ago marines will be killed. I say again more will be killed. We should bring them home."

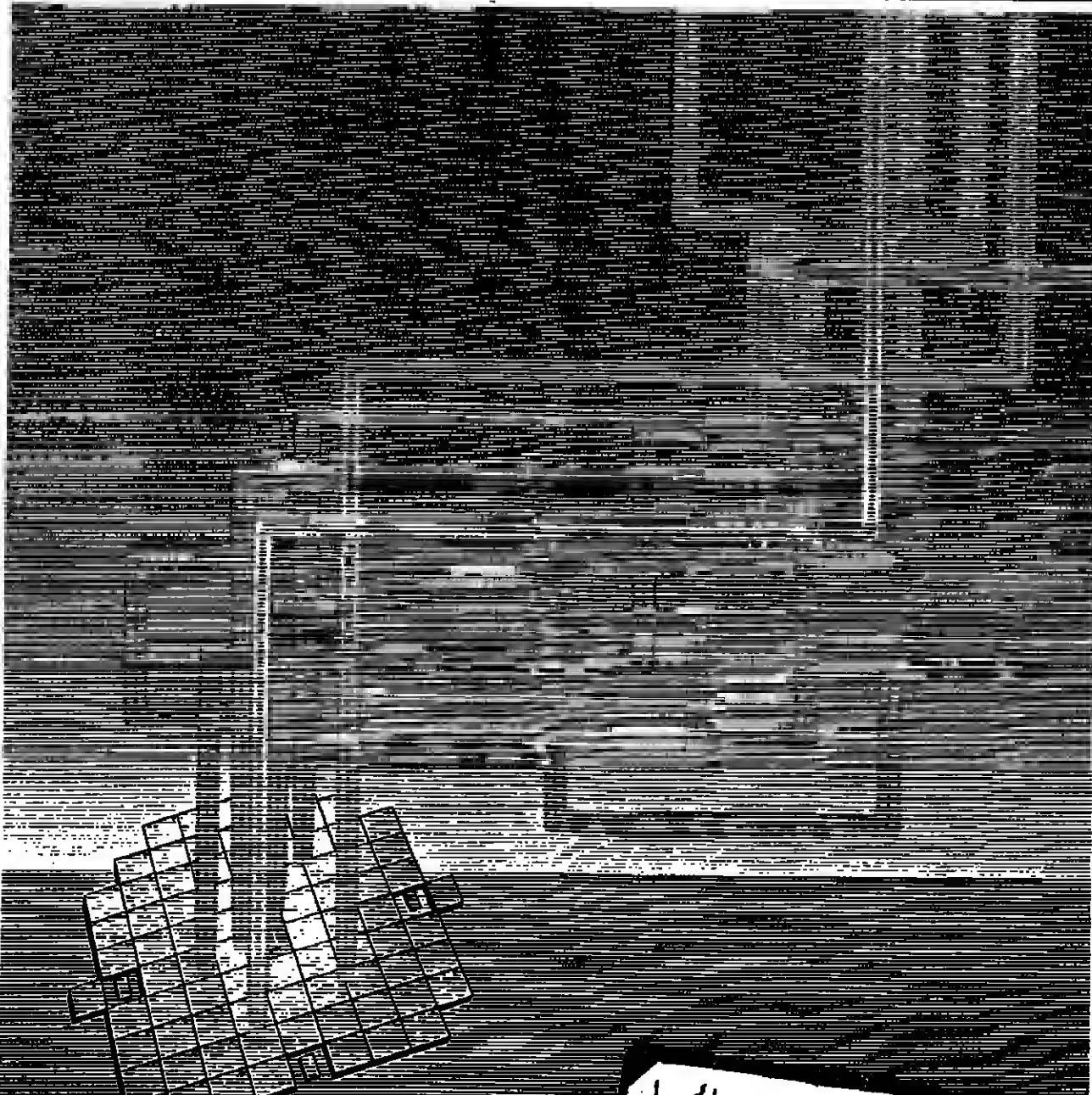
Mr. Montgomery said the United States should "rethink its position" in view of the incident and the lack of progress in halting the factional fighting in Lebanon.

"Even before the marines were killed, I had expressed concern that some of them could be hurt or killed because of the continued fighting among the various factions in the area," Mr. Montgomery said.

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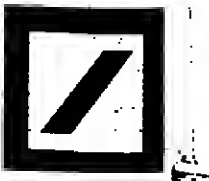
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## Mourners Jam Streets in Philippines

### Police Placed on Alert For Funeral of Aquino

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — Crowds of mourners, many of them chanting and raising clenched fists, crowded the route of Benigno S. Aquino Jr.'s funeral procession from Tarlac to Manila on Monday, seeking a final glimpse of the slain Philippine opposition leader.

Mr. Aquino's body, dressed in the clothes he wore Aug. 21 when he was shot after leaving a plane at Manila International Airport, was placed in the Santo Domingo Roman Catholic Church in Quezon City until the funeral Wednesday.

Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the archbishop of Manila and a leading critic of President Ferdinand E. Marcos's human rights policies, is scheduled to say the funeral Mass.

Intelligence officials in Manila, meanwhile, confirmed that the police were placed on alert in preparation for the funeral. A police spokesman said all leaves had been canceled and members of the metropolitan Manila force were on 24-hour standby.

The government commission set up to investigate Mr. Aquino's death announced Monday that it was postponing for a second time the opening of public hearings. The initial session had first been scheduled for Monday, then changed to Wednesday.

Chief Justice Enrique M. Fernando of the Philippines Supreme Court, the commission chairman, said the latest postponement to Thursday or Friday was necessary because Mr. Aquino's funeral was to be held Wednesday and because a suitable general counsel had not been found for the proceedings.

Renben Canoy, an opposition assemblyman, asked the National Assembly on Monday to demand the resignation of Mr. Marcos, saying the assassination of Mr. Aquino has "shattered" public confidence in his government.

Mr. Canoy submitted a formal resolution, but such opposition moves usually die in committee. Mr. Aquino's body has been on public display for eight days and has been viewed by hundreds of thousands of Filipinos. The body has been transported nearly 200 miles (320 kilometers), from Manila to Tarlac and back.

The opposition leader was shot as he returned from three years of self-exile in the United States. He was sentenced to death six years ago on murder, subversion and weapons charges, but was allowed to go to the United States for heart surgery.

Although Mr. Aquino faced arrest and possible execution by firing squad, he returned to lead what he called a nonviolent campaign for the restoration of democratic rights and national reconciliation.

Another man who was shot at the scene and whom the government has said killed Mr. Aquino has still not been identified by the authorities. The Sunday Times of London identified him as Rolando Vizcarra, a former member of the presidential guard.

Roman Catholic Church sources said Monday that Mr. Marcos may soon release some political prisoners. Mr. Aquino's wife, Corason, has said that Mr. Marcos should release all political prisoners if he sincerely wants to offer condolences to her family.

The sources said, however, that Mr. Marcos may be releasing a number of prisoners to coincide with his 66th birthday on Sept. 11.

**60 Sikhs Hurt Attacking State Offices**  
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW DELHI — Thousands of Sikhs, carrying spears and swords, attacked government offices and fought with policemen in the northern state of Punjab on Monday during demonstrations called to disrupt local government.

At least 60 Sikhs were wounded when police fired plastic bullets at a crowd attacking district administration offices at Gurdaspur town, about 280 miles (450 kilometers) northwest of here.

And at the holy Sikh city of Amritsar, Sikhs swept aside a police challenge and stormed through government offices, smashing furniture and windows and ripping files.

Similar incidents were reported from other parts of the state, where Akali Dal, a regional party representing Sikh interests, has conducted a yearlong, occasionally violent agitation to demand greater political autonomy and religious and economic changes.

In the northeastern state of Assam, a bomb damaged a railroad track, disrupting services between Nowong and Chaparmukh, on the first day of a 36-hour strike called by an anti-immigrant movement.

The Press Trust of India news agency said 117 people were arrested during the day. It gave no reason for the arrests.

The movement has been trying for four years to persuade the government to deport millions of illegal immigrants from neighboring Bangladesh.



Supporters of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the Philippine opposition leader who was known as Nino, guide the hearse bearing his body on a detour through the town of Davao on Monday.

## Since Aquino's Death in Philippines, Moderates Fear Political Extinction

By Colin Campbell  
New York Times Service

MANILA — Filipinos seeking a nonviolent end to President Ferdinand E. Marcos's rule say they are afraid they may face political extinction.

Since former Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the most popular opposition leader, was assassinated Aug. 21, his allies have been emphasizing that the armed forces of the left and right could soon leave the unarmed middle with no role to play.

"We are only 30 percent of the opposition in this country," said former Senator Salvador H. Laurel in a recent speech about Mr. Aquino to the National Assembly.

"Seventy percent is in the hills," he said, and the nonviolent opposition is "thinning out."

Many other Filipinos, including the bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, some of whose priests are known to have become guerrillas, have been voicing the same warning with increasing urgency even before Mr. Aquino's murder.

Since the assassination, the worries have deepened and have led the leaders to reexamine where they are and where they may be going.

The nonviolent opponents of the 18-year Marcos regime include a variety of Filipinos whose objections to Mr. Marcos range from his authoritarian policies to corruption and poverty.

They include wealthy politicians from before 1972, when Mr. Marcos declared martial law; impoverished urban squatters; significant sections of the middle class, who resent the extraordinary powers that Mr. Marcos retained when martial law was lifted in 1981; and many Catholics who say they feel that arbitrary power, political violence and gross inequalities of wealth are immoral.

Mr. Marcos has created a dominant political party, the New Society Movement, and his public support is thought to remain strong among farmers, who have benefited from a partial redistribution of land, and others who have gained by his economic policies.

The president's control has remained all but absolute, and the moderate opposition has faced countless obstacles to their goal of a workable democracy.

For more than a decade Mr. Marcos has had the power to order the arrest of essentially anyone. Opposition politicians, journalists and many others, including Mr. Aquino, have been imprisoned on charges of subversion, and many Filipinos refuse to believe the government's insistence that such prisoners were often connected with armed insurgents.

News organizations are tightly controlled. Many newspapers and television stations are owned by friends and associates of the Marcos family, and little sustained criticism of the government appears.

In recent months, communists have lost their jobs at Bulletin Today, one of Manila's largest daily newspapers, and the editors and writers of the small-circulation WE Forum in Quezon City have been arrested for subversion and snafu for libel by the military after casting doubt on Mr. Marcos's record in World War II.

Elections have always been rough and riotous, but the various polls and referendums that have been held since martial law was declared have impressed many people as fundamentally inadequate.

In 1978, for example, when the last parliamentary elections were held, there were widespread reports of stuffing of ballot boxes and of other frauds. The opposition candidates that year, led by Mr. Aquino, who campaigned from jail, failed to win a single seat in metropolitan Manila despite their obvious popularity in some districts.

Some opposition candidates won fewer votes in some precincts than they had voting members of their own families.

There is still great uncertainty about Mr. Aquino's possible replacement as the leader of the opposition, but there are several persons who could be considered his political heir.

Former Senator Lorenzo Tanada is considered too old, at 85, to be the driving force in a campaign against Mr. Marcos, yet he now commands a larger following than any other opposition leader. A founder, with Mr. Aquino, of the Laban party, he is thought to be a possible transitional figure.

Jose W. Diokno, a lawyer and Social Democrat, has concentrated on human rights rather than party politics in recent years. His advice is widely sought. He is believed to have abandoned presidential ambitions out of a conviction that his ideas are too anti-American to succeed in the Philippines during his lifetime.

Mr. Laurel, the former senator, is known to have presidential ambitions and he has become highly visible as president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, a coalition of a dozen opposition parties.

He is one of the few outspoken opponents of Mr. Marcos who has never been arrested and he was one of the few elected to the National Assembly in 1978.

Aquilino Pimental, the mayor of Cagayan de Oro City, is widely popular and known as an efficient and articulate administrator. In 1981, he founded the Filipino Democratic Party, a progressive Catholic group that claims 10,000 members. He was recently arrested on charges of subversion.

Another leader of Mr. Pimental's party, Ramon Mitra, has a reputation as a seasoned leader and has a following among the young. He was a member of Mr. Aquino's Liberal Party before martial law and he received the nation's largest vote for senator in the 1971 elections.

Homobono Adaza is the president of the Mindanao Alliance, an opposition party based on the large southern island of Mindanao. He is also the elected governor of Misamis Oriental Province, and he helped secure the election of more than 1,500 party members as village and local officials in his area.

There has been much talk in recent days that Mr. Aquino's brother, Corason, 44, should replace him.

Meanwhile, the fest of polarization has infected political discussion. Interviews with politically active students, Catholic seminarians and community organizers revealed deep cynicism about the democratic opposition, and sympathy, in some cases, for the New People's Army, the military wing of the banned Communist Party.

The guerrillas, Mr. Adaza said, had made significant inroads in his area during the past decade. Of opposition politics after Mr. Aquino's death, he said, "nothing will be the same after this."

## U.S. Pushing Anti-Missile Space Lasers

By Walter Pincus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department is accelerating and changing the direction of its program to develop laser weapons to shoot down missiles in space, according to sources.

Most significantly, the military is switching emphasis from chemical lasers for short-range tactical use in land, sea or air battles in faster, higher-powered lasers for possible use in space.

The changes, worked out earlier this month with a House-Senate conference committee finishing the fiscal 1984 defense authorization bill, result partly from what a recent House Armed Services Committee report called technology breakthroughs in short-wavelength lasers that "could demonstrate the feasibility of a viable defensive system within five years."

But the sources said the changes were prompted primarily by President Ronald Reagan's surprise announcement in March that he wanted a major effort to create defenses against intercontinental ballistic missiles that would "give us the means of rendering these nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete."

The changes include the following:

• Switching research emphasis from long-wavelength chemical lasers, created by combustion, to short-wavelength lasers, created by electrical or nuclear sources.

• Increasing funds for defensive weapons such as the Excalibur program promoted by Dr. Edward Teller, in which powerful X-ray lasers are created by a nuclear explosion.

• Transferring the navy's mid-infrared advanced chemical laser to the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, where it will be used to test the vulnerability of U.S. weapons systems.

• Establishing a \$25-million laser test range for the air force, army and navy at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico.

The administration's particle-beam program for fiscal 1984 remains unchanged, except for an additional \$7 million for the army to work on a neutral-beam technology. The program, designed to develop an electronic beam from a test accelerator, is lagging behind the laser research, according to Pentagon officials.

"We have proof of concept with lasers," an official said, "and know they will work" in an anti-ballistic missile system. The questions about lasers, the official added, "were whether they would be lethal and affordable."

With particle beams, however, "we don't know if we can form a beam" that can destroy an incoming missile or warhead, the official said.

More changes are expected after a committee established by the Pentagon and headed by Dr. James Fletcher, former head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, reports to Mr. Reagan next month.

The Fletcher group of scientific experts, formed shortly after the president's March speech, is analyzing laser and particle-beam technologies and whether feasible missile defenses could be created from them.

A second Pentagon study group, headed by Dr. Fred Hoffman of the Institute for Defense Analysis, is looking into the potential impact of such futuristic weapons on arms control negotiations and relations with allies and possible responses by the Soviet Union.

Concern has been expressed among the NATO allies in Europe that Mr. Reagan's plan could result in protecting the U.S. mainland from nuclear attack while the Europeans would remain exposed in Soviet medium-range missiles.

Questions have also been raised about how such a plan would apply to existing agreements prohibiting attacks from space and limiting development of anti-ballistic-missile systems.

**Space Command Proposal**  
Fred Hunt of The Washington Post reported:  
The Joint Chiefs of Staff will

decide within the next four to six weeks whether to recommend the creation of a unified, four-service command for military activities in space, according to air force officials who are pushing the idea.

The unified command would coordinate all space activities for the air force, army, navy and marines, reflecting the growing importance of space for U.S. military endeavors.

However, the navy opposes the proposal and plans to create its own space command in Dahlgren, Virginia, on Oct. 1. The interservice rivalry on the issue reflects traditional competition for defense dollars as well as differing priorities on how space should be used.

Under the negotiated agreement, control of the base on the Atlantic side of the former Canal Zone, which was known as Fort Gulick, will pass as scheduled from the United States to Panama on Oct. 1, 1984.

The School of the Americas will cease to exist but will immediately be reconstituted as the Panamanian Institute of Military Sciences. The Panamanian flag will replace the U.S. flag over the school, and the new commander will be the commander of the Panamanian National Guard.

Course work will be expanded. General Paredes said, to include instructions in civil action areas as well as pure military science, but the U.S. thrust of instruction will be unchanged.

Also essentially unchanged will be the faculty, which is comprised of 131 U.S. officers and enlisted men, and 30 Latin American officers, including Panamanians, who have been sent to the school as specialist instructors.

Historically, Panamanian leftists and nationalists have opposed the presence of the school here, calling it a training center for future Latin American dictators.

The school's graduates include four officers who later became president of their countries and nine who later served as either defense ministers, army commanders or chiefs of staff.

**16 in Seoul Are Held In Corporate Scandal**  
Reuters  
SEOUL — Sixteen persons, including former Transportation Minister Yoon Ja Jung, eight government officials and four bank officials, were arrested Monday for their alleged involvement in a major business scandal, according to prosecutors in Seoul.

The authorities said Mr. Yoon was charged with accepting bribes worth about \$110,000 in return for promoting the Myungsung business group. The group's president, Kim Chul Ho, was arrested Aug. 17 on fraud and tax-evasion charges, and a banker was charged with illegally providing funds to Myungsung.

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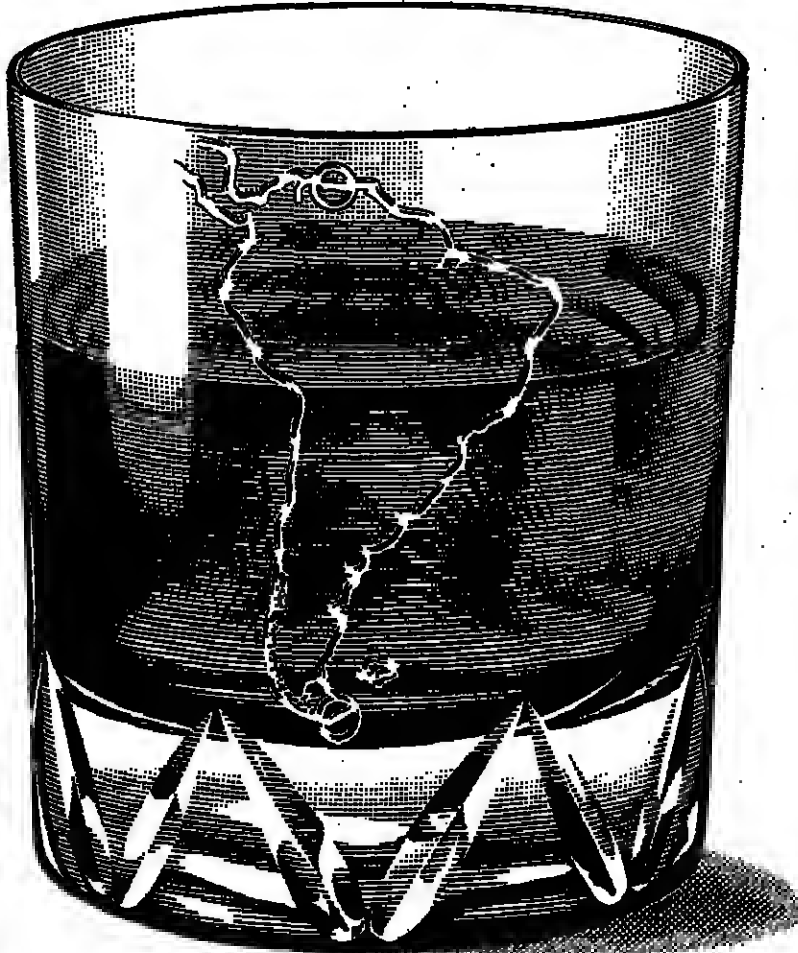
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## Space Shuttle's Eighth Flight Marked by 'Firsts'

### Black Astronaut on Board for Initial Attempt at Night Launch and Landing

By Thomas O'Toole  
Washington Post Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The first space voyage of a black U.S. astronaut, the space shuttle's first night launch and the first planned night landing of a manned spacecraft will highlight the eighth shuttle flight, scheduled to begin early Tuesday.

The Challenger and its five-man crew are scheduled to leave Earth at 2:15 A.M. Tuesday, the first night launch of a manned U.S. spacecraft since Apollo 17 left for the moon just after midnight on Dec. 7, 1972, a takeoff that was visible to residents 500 miles (804 kilometers) away.

Challenger is to spend six days in space and return Monday night to Edwards Air Force Base in California's Mojave Desert. It is to be the first planned manned landing from space ever attempted in the dark.

Three Soviet cosmonauts made an emergency night landing in a Siberian blizzard almost 10 years ago.

A NASA spokesman said achieving the night liftoff and landing was "very critical to the shuttle program because it opens up the possibility of scheduling many future missions after dark."

The weather usually is better at night at Cape Canaveral, where there are frequent thunderstorms during summer days, the spokesman said.

Starting in January with Flight 11 most shuttle landings will be at the Cape runway.

This will be Challenger's third flight; the other five shuttle flights were made by Columbia. The flight will be commanded by Captain Richard H. Truly of the navy. He was the co-pilot in November 1981 on the second shuttle mission.

The rest of the crew includes the pilot, Commander Daniel C. Brandenstein of the navy, and three mission specialists. Lieutenant Commander Dale A. Gardner of the navy, Dr. William E. Thornton and Lieutenant Colonel Guion S. Bluford 2d of the air force, who will become the first black U.S. astronaut in space.

A Cuban, Amaldo Tamayo Mendez, became the first black in space when he flew with two Soviet cosmonauts in 1980.

On the last shuttle mission, in June, Sally K. Ride became the first American woman in space.

For Colonel Bluford, 40, a fighter pilot in the Vietnam War, special pressure is building as the launch

approaches. He is perhaps the most reluctant of the four blacks in the astronaut program to talk publicly about his role.

"The four of us never talk about my being first," Colonel Bluford said. "We all recognize that somebody's got to play this role, just like Sally had to be the first woman. It's never been something I've been running after, and it may even be better to be second or third, because then you can enjoy the experience a little more."

Colonel Bluford's job is to help deploy a \$43-million communications and weather satellite built by Ford Aerospace Co. for the government of India. The satellite is scheduled to be pushed out of the shuttle's cargo bay into orbit early Wednesday morning as Challenger crosses the equator over the South Atlantic.

The early-morning liftoff time Tuesday is dictated by the need to release the satellite into a precise "keyhole" above the equator within radio range of a tracking station at Hassan, India.

The satellite is intended to allow the Indian government to broadcast radio and television to more than 100,000 villages. It also will permit telephone communications

for the first time among remote regions of northern and southern India.

On their last four days in space, the astronauts are expected to perform a variety of experiments, including exercising the shuttle's 50-foot (15-meter) robot arm, which is built to deploy and retrieve satellites in space.

On this flight, the arm's elbow, wrist and shoulder joints are supposed to manipulate a huge aluminum structure, the Payload Flight Test Article. The test article, which weighs 8,500 pounds (3,863 kilograms) and looks like the world's largest dumbbell, is designed to demonstrate how well the arm can move heavy objects in space.

The astronauts are also scheduled to conduct the first space communication with the \$100-million Tracking and Data Relay Satellite, left in orbit on the sixth shuttle flight last April.

The communications satellite must be in working condition if the \$1-billion Spacelab built by the European Space Agency is to fly on the next shuttle flight, scheduled for Oct. 28. So many astronomical instruments aboard Spacelab will need a rapid flow of communications to and from Earth that only



The five crew members for the eighth voyage of the space shuttle are: Navy Captain Richard H. Truly, center, who is the flight commander; Navy Commander Daniel C. Brandenstein, left, pilot; Navy Lieutenant Commander Dale A. Gardner and Dr. William E. Thornton, in the back row, and Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Guion S. Bluford 2d.

the special satellite will be able to accommodate them.

If Challenger returns on schedule, it will be the first shuttle landing that the public will not be al-

lowed to see. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration does not want shuttle pilots to be confused by automobile headlights as they attempt to zero

in on the runway at Edwards Air Force Base.

The shuttle has no landing lights because they would be burned up by the heat of re-entry.

## Big Cocaine Year Is Cutting Prices In Southeast U.S.

United Press International

MIAMI — The southeastern United States is flooded with cocaine, according to a drug enforcement official, and the supply is cutting "wholesale" prices drastically.

"It's mind-boggling," said Philip Jordan, deputy chief of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, in referring to the increased supply.

Law enforcement authorities say the current bountiful crop of coca leaves, which are refined into cocaine, was caused by South American growers' ambitious planting three years ago.

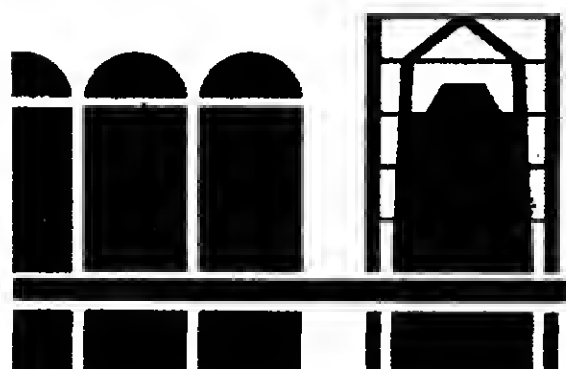
As a result, wholesale cocaine costs have dropped dramatically in recent months, and if that price cut is passed on to recreational drug users, more deaths are bound to happen, Charles Wedel, the assistant Dade County medical examiner, told The Miami Herald in an article published Monday.

In the past two years the price of the drug in Miami has fallen 50 percent, from up to \$60,000 a kilogram in August 1981 to less than \$30,000 a kilo now. The purity of street cocaine is also on the rise, further endangering users, Mr. Wedel said.

# MANNESMANN

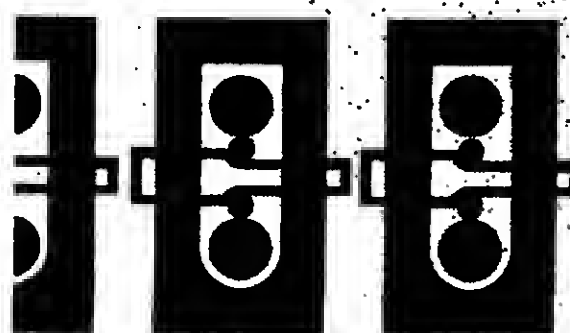
## DEMAG

# Machinery, Plant and Systems



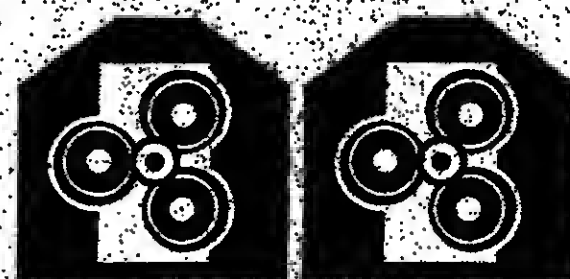
### Metallurgical Plant

Integrated plant, blast furnaces, steel mills, continuous casters, electrometallurgical plant.



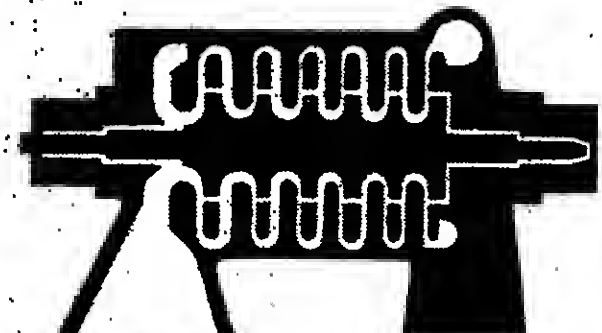
### Rolling Mills

Rolling mills for beams, sections and wire-rod; strip and sheet mills; strip processing lines.



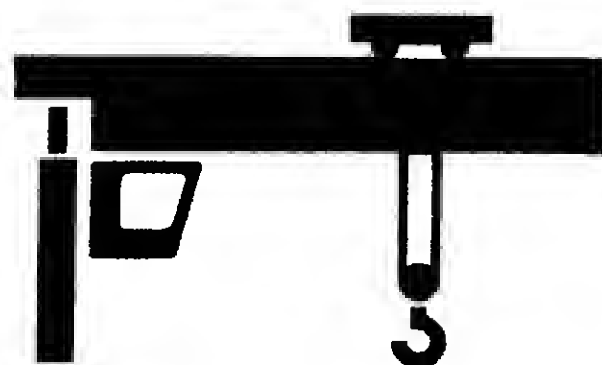
### Pipe Making

Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes and pipes. Hydraulic presses.



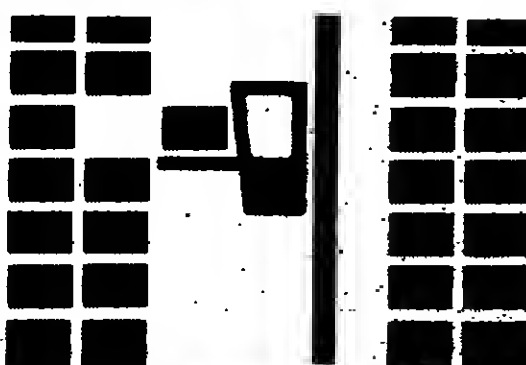
### Process Compressors

Centrifugal compressors and positive displacement machines for air and technical gases.



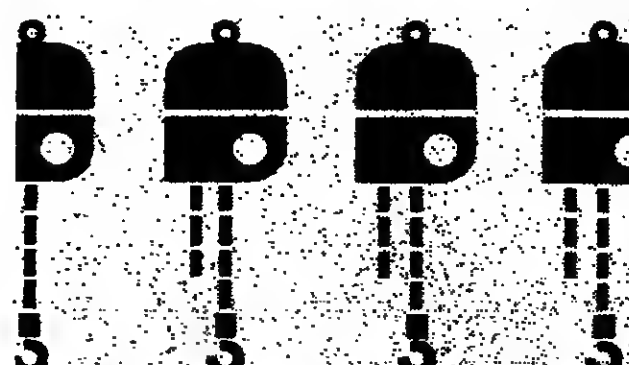
### Cranes

Overhead cranes, slewing cranes and jibs, suspension cranes and track systems, and steel mill cranes.



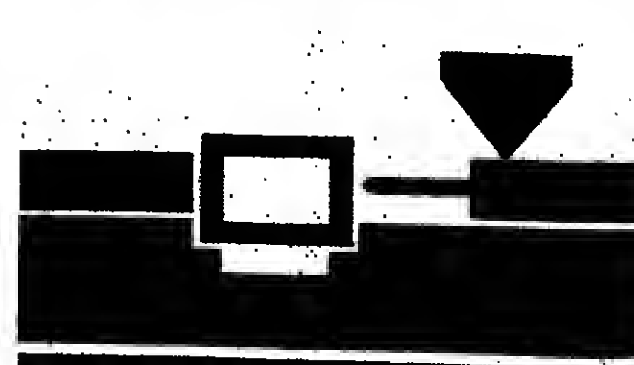
### Distribution Systems

Materials handling and warehousing systems, continuous handling equipment, order pickers and rack feeders.



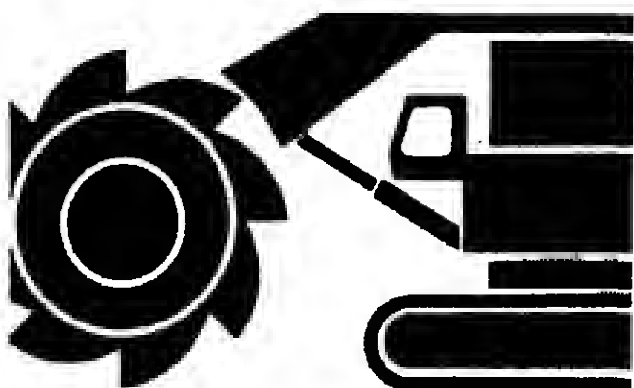
### Components

Electric lifting tackle, standard crane components, load lifting attachments, drive and control components.



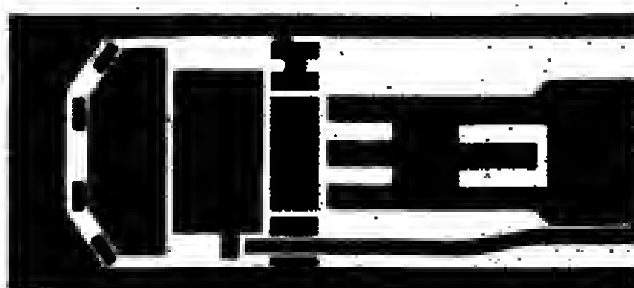
### Plastics Machinery

Machinery and complete systems for injection moulding and extrusion.



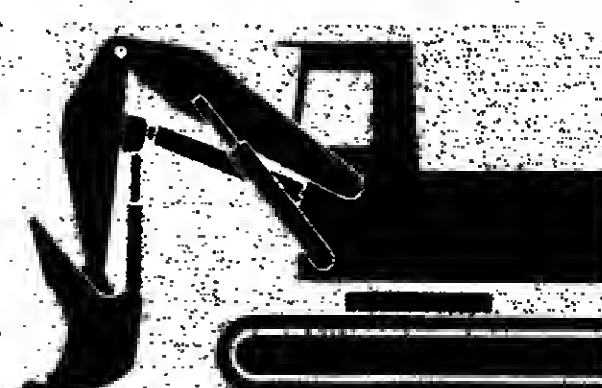
### Bulk Handling

Bucket wheel excavators, reclaimers and belt conveyor systems, container handling systems.



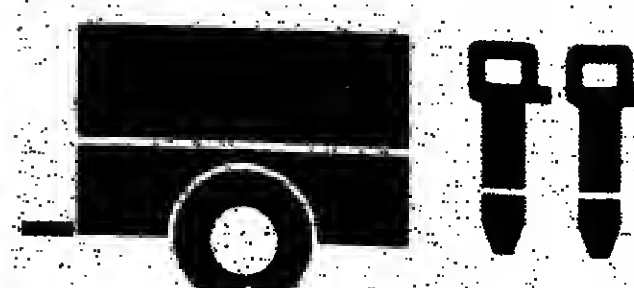
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## U.K. Police Look to Universities for Their Future Leaders

**New York Times Service**  
LONDON — Gwynor Andrews, 21, received a law degree at Oxford University in June. She now spends 18 hours a day marching, attending lectures, running races, polishing shoes and pressing the uniform that she will wear when she finishes her training for the West Midlands Police.

Robin Merrett, 23, earned a law degree last year from London University's University College. He is now a policeman on the crime-ridden streets around Piccadilly Circus, not far from the libraries of his alma mater.

They are examples of the growing number of students from elite British universities who have decided to join the police after graduation. There are now 3,438 college-educated officers in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. They account for

about 2 percent of the police forces, a substantial increase over the late 1960s, when 128 college-educated police officers comprised only one-tenth of 1 percent of the forces.

Today, Britain's police forces receive job applications from more than 1,000 university students each year at graduation time, and they turn away several hundred.

The 44 police forces in England, Wales and Northern Ireland hire more university graduates than all but the largest British companies and the government health services, according to Superintendent Michael Gray, who administers the graduate entry program. The project is a fast-promotion program established in 1968; this year, 1,566 college students applied for the program, compared with 319 in 1978, according to Mr. Gray.

The program accepts about 25 recruits each year and normally promotes them to the rank of inspector in 5 or 6 years instead of the usual 12 to 15 years. The graduates spend one year at a special police college in southern England called Bramhall.

"We are looking for talented young officers to provide leadership within the service," Mr. Gray said. By October 1982, there were 170 officers serving in the forces under the plan.

Many more college graduates enter the police forces by the traditional route. Last year, 1,313 applicants failed to gain admission under the graduate entry program. Of these, 721 were invited to join police forces as regular recruits and 431 of them accepted the offer.

"The graduate entry scheme is overtly

elitist," said Chief Inspector David Jackson, the program's assistant administrator. The program seems to have helped stimulate student interest in the police, according to Bill Kirkman, secretary of the careers service at Cambridge University.

"In the mid-60s, very few graduates showed any interest in the police," Mr. Kirkman said. "The introduction of the graduate entry scheme put the police on the map. It was a positive affirmation that the police were a serious recruiter of graduates."

Economic motives also appear to be a factor, especially at a time when 12.5 percent of all college-educated youths face unemployment after graduation. After two years in the service, graduates can expect to earn more than the average member of the labor force.

## As Turkey's Election Approaches, Military Moves Against the Press

**By Marvin Howe**  
*New York Times Service*

ISTANBUL — The military government has recently taken a series of actions against Turkish newspapers and journalists in what appears to be a tightening of press controls before parliamentary elections scheduled for November.

Istanbul martial law authorities closed the influential conservative daily *Tercuman* on Aug. 10 for an indefinite period and on Aug. 16 took the same measure against the leftist daily *Miliet*, which was allowed to reopen on Saturday while court action was initiated against two columnists, Metin Tokur and Teoman Erel.

Last weekend, the Istanbul martial-law prosecutor summoned Mr. Tokur and a *Tercuman* columnist, Nazli Ilıcak, for questioning along with their news editors.

Mrs. Ilıcak, who spent three months in jail last fall because of her campaign to restore democracy in Turkey, was informed that legal proceedings had been initiated against her on charges of inciting the people to rebellion and insulting the government. She could face 18 months to eight years in prison.

Mr. Tokur was told that he had been called in for what was described as his infringement of a regulation barring all criticism of National Security Council decisions.

In a recent article, he warned the military authorities that Western organizations such as the European Community and the Council of Europe would not accept Turkey as a real democracy if the new Social Democratic Party were not allowed to take part in the coming elections.

A number of parties have been banned from taking part in the elections.

Meanwhile, a columnist for the leftist daily *Cumhuriyet*, Oktay Akbal, began a three-month sentence in Istanbul's Sigmancilar prison on Friday for an article published last fall entitled "Our Duties as Citizens," which criticized the draft constitution. Earlier this year, *Cumhuriyet* was shut for three weeks and its publisher was sentenced to four months in prison.

In another action, the martial law authorities shut the popular political weekly *Nokta* last Tuesday without specifying the reason. Some Turkish journalists suggested that the probable motive was a recently published interview with a leader of the conservative True Path Party, which is seen as an offshoot of former Prime Minister Süleyman Demirel's prohibited Justice Party, and which has been eliminated from the Nov. 6 election.

In general, however, most journalists have recently appeared cautious and subdued, saying that they are waiting for the parliamentary elections and do not want to do anything that would jeopardize them.

When Turkey's military seized power on Sept. 12, 1980, it abolished publications of the radical right and left and kept a close check on the rest of the press through a system of self-censorship.

Legislation was passed banning any criticism of the military leadership and its decisions.

A new press code has been drafted for the postelection period, providing for the seizure of publications prior to distribution and stiff sanctions on journalists, including exclusion from the profession.

## UN Launches Polish Leaders Bolstering Post-Solidarity Unions

**Conference on Palestine Issue**

*United Press International*

GENEVA — The United Nations began on Monday a 10-day Conference on the Palestine Question, but the United States and Israel boycotted it because they said it was one-sided.

Other major Western countries sent only observers. That strategy allowed the representatives to speak without linking their countries to the anti-Israel resolutions that are expected to be approved.

Seventy-six of the United Nations 157 members had registered as full participants.

Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar said in an opening address that peace in the Middle East depends on three conditions:

- "Withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territories."
- "Respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of every state in the area."
- "A just settlement" that is "based on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including self-determination."

A draft declaration prepared by UN organizers of the conference as a basic working document used stronger language, however.

The draft condemns Israeli policies in occupied territories, rejects Israel's declaration of Jerusalem as its capital, calls for a new Middle East conference with full participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization and recognizes the right of Palestinians to an independent state.

Switzerland, the host country, called the conference a "useless show" and a "political non-event." It had tried but failed to have the meeting moved elsewhere.

Switzerland displayed its annoyance by sending only an observer and by saying a huge security operation that severely disrupted traffic and airport routine.

The United Nations itself enforced tough security regulations inside the Palais des Nations, even scaling off an internal pneumatic message system to guard against the sending of bombs or release of gas.

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO, did not attend the opening, although he was expected to arrive later. He sent a delegation of 11 of his closest supporters to the opening.

Other factions within the divided PLO did not attend.

An official U.S. statement said the "prestige of the United Nations is being exploited" with the conference doing nothing for the cause of peace for the Palestinian people.

The United States said it would deduct its share of the \$7 million cost of the meeting from its annual contribution to the United Nations.

Israel denounced the conference as providing a platform for extremist Arab nations "to preach the destruction of Israel."

**Arafat Reported Confident He'll Overcome Rebels**  
*Reuters*

TUNIS — Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, is confident that he is prevailing over dissidents within his el-Fatah guerrilla movement, Palestinian sources said Monday.

The sources were commenting on a three-day meeting of the Central Committee of Fatah, the main group in the Palestine Liberation Organization.

No statement was issued after the meeting, which ended Sunday and was devoted mainly to discussing the three-month revolt against Mr. Arafat's leadership and its consequences for the Palestinian movement.

"At some stage, the pro- and anti-Arafat factions seemed evenly matched. Now the dissidents are clearly on the defensive," a Fatah official said.

Eleven of the Central Committee's 15 members attended the meeting, which discussed the procedure to apply when the crisis ends, the sources said. They did not specify whether the Fatah leadership saw the exclusion of the Syrian-backed dissidents or some kind of compromise formula.

One of the dissidents' main complaints is that Fatah is run too autocratically by Mr. Arafat and his aides and that the views of the militants are not taken into account.

The Central Committee also reviewed the situation of Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories and in refugee camps in Lebanon.

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

WARSAW — The Polish authorities have seized on the upcoming third anniversary of the birth of Solidarity as an occasion to boost the unions that were established to replace it.

The official press agency, PAP, said a weekend meeting in Katowice between General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, and leaders of the new unions was "a turning point in the recent history of the trade union movement in Poland."

State-run Polish newspapers gave heavy coverage on Monday to the Katowice meeting and other recent visits by General Jaruzelski to factories in southern Poland as part of a campaign to reduce tension before expected Solidarity demonstrations Wednesday.

The Solidarity underground has called for a nationwide show of support on the anniversary of the Baltic accords of Aug. 31, 1980, which led in the creation of the now-outlawed union.

General Jaruzelski and other officials have paid highly publicized visits to plants on the Baltic coast and the industrial region of Silesia in southern Poland to discuss "employee grievances and general social problems" with workers.

The PAP commentary concentrated on what it called the reasonableness of the new union leaders.

The description of the leaders of the new unions was in contrast to what officials call the "extremist, anti-socialist" leadership of Solidarity, which was suppressed under martial law in December 1981 and dissolved in October.

The new unions, which started at

the beginning of the year, have attracted comparatively little support.

Although they are formally self-governing and independent, like Solidarity, the underground opposition said they should be boycotted as extensions of the communist system.

The PAP commentary said: "A host of complex grievances and general social problems requiring trade union intervention have accumulated over the last few years, when unions were absent and earlier still when they were preoccupied with quite different matters."

This was seen as a criticism of Solidarity, which the government accuses of engaging in a political struggle and abandoning the interests of workers.

The new unions have fallen short of official calculations of their growth, reaching about 3.2 million members.

This is still less than the 3.5 million members enrolled in the pro-communist branch unions before the military takeover, and about a third of the Solidarity total.

chief executive officers of about 50 major American corporations.

The purpose of the forum was to assess long-term trends in world politics. But taken together, the comments of the former presidents and prime ministers in the forum discussions and in private interviews over the three days amounted to a broad indictment of the Reagan administration for its huge budget deficits and high interest rates, its preoccupation with Central America and its arms-length approach to arms control and relations with the Soviet Union.

The leaders warned in forceful terms that the Reagan administration's projected budget deficits of nearly \$200 billion, combined with high interest rates and unemployment, threatened to bring about a world economic disaster unlike anything seen since the 1930s.

Mr. Fraser and Mr. Callaghan both expressed concern that the current recovery in the United States might serve to obscure some of the more basic problems afflicting the world economy.

"In the longer term," Mr. Fraser said in an interview, "this recovery might not be serving a good purpose if it distracts people from some very basic problems, like the mounting international debt and increasing protectionism."

On foreign-policy issues, the leaders all seemed to think that the Reagan administration was excessively preoccupied with Central America and insensitive to more important problems, such as arms control and relations with the Soviet Union.

"The Reagan administration is trying to tackle too many problems at once," Mr. Schmidt said in an interview. "Chad, for example. Why not leave that to the French? Keep your AWACS home."

Despite the bad unities given Mr. Reagan's policies by the former leaders, Mr. Schmidt insisted that they were not hostile to the administration. "We're critical, yes," he said, "but not unfriendly."

## A Russian Conductor Found Hanged in Spain

*Reuters*  
MADRID — The leader of a touring Soviet symphony orchestra has been found dead after a weekend concert in the northern Spanish city of Gijón, Soviet Embassy officials said Monday.

The newspaper *El Pais* quoted police sources as saying Boris Korkov had been found hanging from a belt in his hotel room Saturday night, but the embassy would not comment on the cause of his death.

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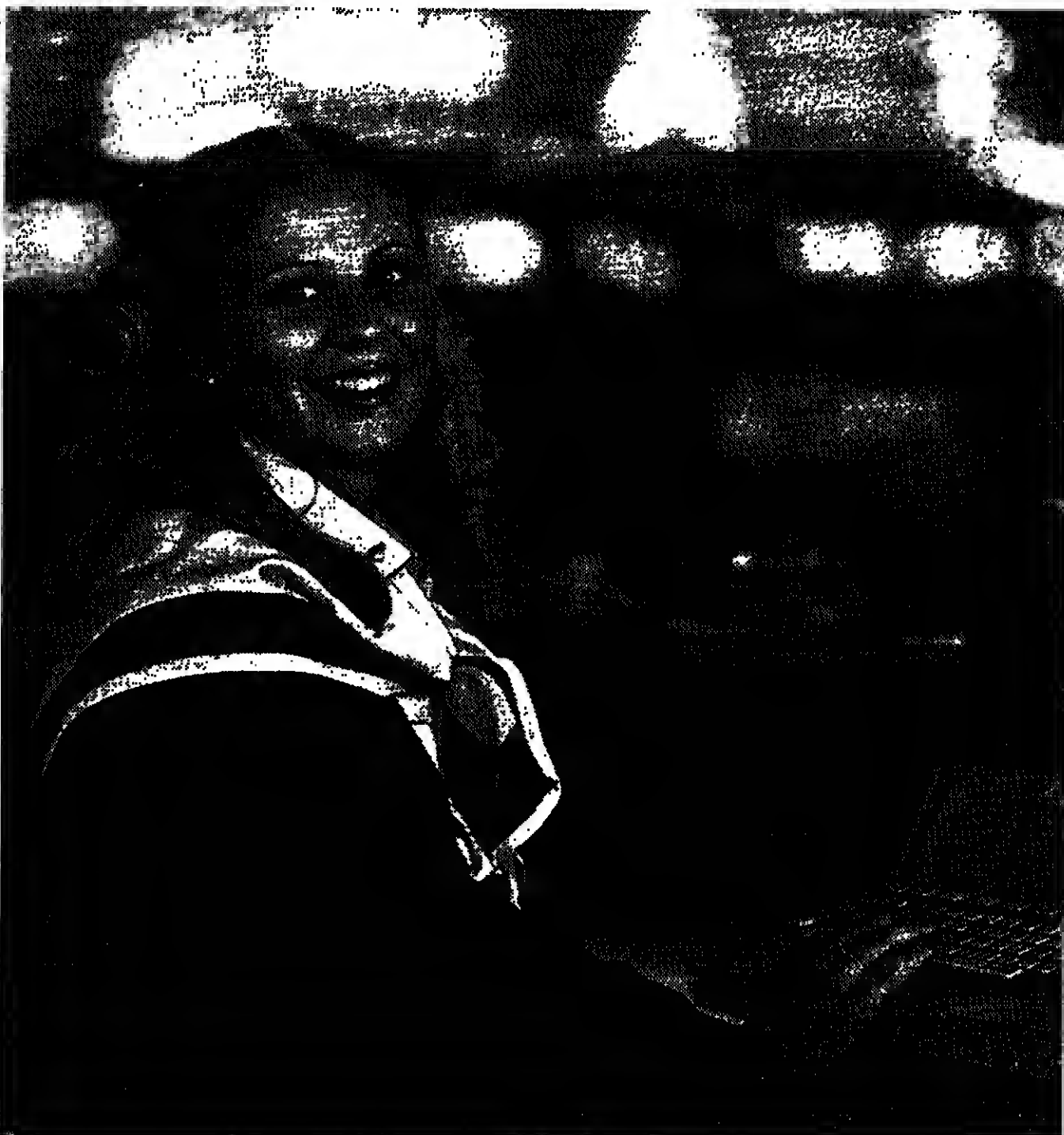
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## Balanchine's Stamp Still Dominates NYC Ballet

Q	Vol	Piv	Bid	SP			Close		
				High	Low	Open	Close	Chg	
3.30	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
3.20	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
3.10	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
3.00	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
2.90	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
2.80	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
2.70	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
2.60	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
2.50	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
2.40	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
2.30	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
2.20	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
2.10	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
2.00	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
1.90	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
1.80	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
1.70	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
1.60	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
1.50	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
1.40	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
1.30	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
1.20	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
1.10	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
1.00	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
0.90	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
0.80	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
0.70	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
0.60	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
0.50	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
0.40	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
0.30	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
0.20	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	
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0.00	14.5	12.5	27	33	19	27	+	+	















## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## West Germany's Cost of Living Rose By 3% in August From a Year Earlier

WIESBADEN, West Germany (Reuters) — West Germany's cost of living in the month to mid-August rose 3 percent from a year earlier, the statistics office said Monday.

The cost of living had risen 2.5 percent in July from a year earlier and 2.4 percent in June.

The cost of living in August increased 0.3 percent from mid-July, the statistics office said, after rising 0.4 percent from the previous month.

## French Retail Prices Climb by 0.9%

PARIS (Reuters) — French retail prices in July were up 0.9 percent from a year earlier, the Statistics Institute said Monday. In June, prices rose 0.8 percent from a year earlier.

Prices were up 0.9 percent from the June level, after a 0.6 percent rise in June from May.

## Morocco Oil-Financing Plan Founders

BAHRAIN (Reuters) — A credit package to finance Moroccan oil imports has foundered and banking sources said some banks pulled out because of Morocco's announcement of plans to reschedule medium- and long-term debt.

A signing ceremony planned on Friday in Casablanca for the \$200-million, one-year refinancing facility was canceled after some of the 25 international banks involved withdrew, they said.

The state oil company, Marocine de l'Industrie de Raffinage, was to have received refinancing for 90-day letters of credit for a further 180 days at 10 percent over the London interbank offered rate, the sources said.

## Toyota Is to Halt Assembly in Ireland

OSAKA (Reuters) — Toyota Motor Corp. said it would halt assembly of its small cars in Ireland soon.

Toyota's chairman, Eiichi Toyoda, told a press conference Monday that Toyota would switch to export shipments of assembled cars from Japan.

Car production at its Irish subsidiary, Toyota (Ireland) Ltd. of Dublin, started 10 years ago. The Irish unit produced 2,800 cars in 1982.

## Ford Chief Speaks on GM-Toyota Plan

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The proposed joint-production venture of General Motors Corp. and Toyota Motor Corp. could lead to a rewriting of U.S. antitrust laws, Ford Motor Co. chairman, Philip Caldwell, said in an interview.

Mr. Caldwell said in an interview on U.S. television Sunday that while he approved "of the idea of cooperation" between companies, "there are special circumstances in the GM-Toyota situation which I think puts to the test all of our past interpretations of the antitrust laws."

Mr. Caldwell was referring to GM and Toyota's plans to build small cars at an idle GM plant in Fremont, California.

GM, which is the world's largest automaker, and Toyota, which is the world's third largest, between them had more than 50 percent of the new-car market last year, Mr. Caldwell said.

## EC Says Industrial Confidence Is Up

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Industrialists have reported rising confidence in business prospects in the European Community, but still high borrowing costs have dampened some of their optimism, the European Commission said Monday.

Industrialists polled across the 10 nations have been more optimistic about business prospects in every month since last September, the commission said.

But while rising confidence in the first four months of 1983 suggested a recovery from recession might be under way, the commission's latest survey in June showed some anxiety among industrialists.

The commission reported disappointed hopes in June of lower interest rates on both sides of the Atlantic, while falling consumer confidence in some countries also explained the slower rise in optimism about economic prospects.

## Gulf, Kaiser Aluminum Plan Venture

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Gulf Oil Corp. and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. said Monday they have entered into an agreement to form a special chemical partnership.

Terms and conditions of the agreement were not disclosed, but the transaction was expected to be completed by October.

The parties in the partnership are Gulf's Harshaw Chemical Co., based in Cleveland, and Kaiser's Filtril Corp., based in Los Angeles.

Combined annual sales of the new partnership are expected to be \$300 million a year.

## Industrial Policy Faulted For Its Lack of Analysis

By Karen W. Arenson

New York Times Service

JACKSON HOLE, Wyoming — Industrial policy, the notion of developing government policies to aid particular industries, drew fire from several noted economists here at a three-day symposium on industrial change and public policy.

For the most part, the economists stressed the need for a looser monetary policy and a tighter fiscal policy, which they said would go far toward easing most of the problems of the economy.

"A lot of the motivation for industrial policy won't be there if monetary and fiscal policy do their job," said James Tobin, a Yale University professor and a winner of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics.

The symposium, which was sponsored by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, included some 80 participants from labor and management, Wall Street, government and academia. Participants discussed the structural problems that would trouble the U.S. economy even after the recession fades, and possible remedies.

The dissenting economists did, however, agree with industrial-policy advocates that the economy will still face severe problems after a recovery. Problem areas discussed here last week included displaced workers, slow growth, insufficient research and development and world trade and foreign-exchange markets.

Despite this catalog of ills, many of the economists still explicitly rejected the industrial-policy approach, at least as it was outlined by such leading proponents as Felix G. Rohatyn, Robert Reich and Lester Thurow.

Typically, the proponents of industrial policy see the need for government and private investment banks and other programs directly aimed at nurturing particular industries; critics at the conference dismissed the concept as "Popoism," and the "Democratic version of supply-side economics."

"At best, it would be ineffectual, and at worst, wrenching," said Lawrence Summers, a Harvard economics professor who recently completed a year as a staff economist with the Council of Economic

Advisers.

"This new form of supply-side

economics is potentially more dangerous than the old," he said, "if the government undertakes a more extensive role in the allocation of capital, it is almost inconceivable that the government will give up the role. There is a much greater irreversibility with respect to industrial policy."

What the economists appear to find most distasteful about the industrial-policy approach is that it lacks a rigorous analytical base that shows statistically what the sources of the economy's problems actually are, and what remedies will deal specifically with those areas.

"The reason that industrial policy is not justified is that there are a lack of clear linkages between the actual causes of the industrial deterioration and the intervention being suggested," said Jerry J. Jasinowski, chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers.

Paul R. Krugman, an economics professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a former senior staff economist for the Council of Economic Advisers under President Ronald Reagan, noted, for example, that although the Japanese had promoted their steel industry, most studies describe the process, but do not really show an improvement that could be attributed to the government promotion.

Although many of the economists rejected industrial policy per se, a number of them did suggest that, in addition to monetary and fiscal policies, there should be supplementary policies, such as labor retraining programs or support for research and development, to deal with some of the economy's continuing problems.

For example, Michael L. Wachter, an economics professor at the University of Pennsylvania, and William L. Wascher, a research economist with the Federal Reserve System, analyzed the problem behind the growing number of displaced workers, sometimes called the structurally unemployed. They concluded that the difficulty is not so much that there are no jobs available, as it is that the workers are used to earning more than they would in most of the jobs that are available.

Mr. Wachter suggested that unions might be advised to reduce their wage demands in return for job security for more workers.

Competition from the United States, South Africa, Australia and lately Poland has reduced Britain's exports to between eight million

## Rating British Share Analysts

## Advisers to Big Investors Brace for Bank's Survey

By Bob Hagerly

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — All year long share analysts churn out pronouncements on companies and industries. This week analysts are awaiting the annual judgment of their own work.

On Thursday, Continental Illinois International Investment, a unit of the Chicago-based bank, announces the results of its 10th annual survey of British analysts' performance as judged by pension funds, banks, insurance companies and other institutions.

Few analysts admit that the results matter much. On the other hand, says one, so many analysts ask their institutional friends to lunch at survey time that "you're lucky to find a table."

The rankings are dominated by analysts from stockbrokerage firms with big research budgets, led by James Capel & Co., Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee & Co. and Phillips & Drew. But even such lesser-known firms as Vivian Gray & Co. and Kitcat & Aitken manage to stand out in one or two of the 56 categories.

That an U.S.-owned bank should produce the survey is a coincidence, Continental says.

In 1974, an Englishman named Geoffrey Osmint joined the bank, partly to set up an investment management unit, after working for a brokerage and an investment bank in London. He began calling up his old friends to discuss which analysts were most reliable.

What started out as an informal project grew each year to include more respondents. Last year, 93 institutions filled out the forms.

Continental says it encourages Mr. Osmint to pursue the project, partly because it attracts free publicity. Besides, says Mr. Osmint, the bank wants the information for itself, and the survey pays its own way. This year, brokers and other interested parties will pay £100 (about \$150) for the survey. Free copies go to respondents as well as some journalists and academics.

Mr. Osmint began his project two years after Institutional Investor started publishing its annual survey on U.S. analysts. The U.S. magazine calls its winners the "All-American Research Team" and depicts them in football uniforms.

No such hoopla attends the plain white reports from Continental. Mr. Osmint never asks Gordon Pepper, the guru of British government bonds, to pose in a cricket uniform.

If they cannot accuse Continental of hype, however, analysts manage to find other criticism. For



Geoffrey Osmint

one thing, they complain, one person at an institution might fill out the whole survey instead of passing it around to the institution's specialists in each area. Mr. Osmint concedes that there is no guarantee but says the surveys tend to be filled out by the right people.

Some analysts also grumble that a small firm might master a niche but be unable to attract the attention of many institutions.

For their part, some institutions deny that they are swayed by the results. "We have our own opinions," says Trevor Pullen, equities director at the portfolio-management unit of Prudential Corp., Britain's biggest investor.

In any case, the survey serves as a bargaining chip for analysts. Coming out on top may not prove an analysts' worth, says Kevin Carmichael, who monitors industrial holding companies for Buckmaster & Moore, but "it's bloody good news when it comes to salary time."

An analyst below the rank of partner who heads a research team in a fashionable sector, such as electronics, is likely to earn a salary and bonus totaling £30,000 to £55,000 (\$45,000 to \$83,000) a year, estimates Stephens Selection, an executive-search firm. An analyst midway down the list would be likely to earn £15,000 to £30,000.

Along with salaries, Mr. Osmint says, the survey has raised the status of analysts in general. "I think some stockbrokers discovered that lurking in the back room was someone that they hadn't thought much of," he says.

## U.K. Braces for a Possible Showdown Between MacGregor and Coal Miners

(Continued from Page 9)

his direction, will step up closings of money-losing mines and reduce the work force in the process.

"Miners will have to take direct action if we are to save our industry, our jobs, our self-respect and dignity," Mr. Scargill said at his union's annual convention last month.

The wild card in any assessment of whether Mr. Scargill's exhortation will be heeded is the miner, a man who would be hardly recognizable to previous generations once he has taken his shower at the end of his shift. Before the big coal strikes of 1972 and 1974, he earned the equivalent of \$38 a week at today's exchange rate, while the average national wage was \$40. Now he is among Britain's best-paid workers, earning the equivalent of \$272 a week, including overtime, while the national average is \$198, according to government statistics.

Michael McGahey, head of the Scottish miners and vice chairman of the union, believes the union's problem is not with the young miners, who need a secure job to support mortgages, but with older miners inclined to accept large severance payments when their mines are shut.

So far, the Coal Board has been able to prevent a full-scale strike by approaching closures with what those in Britain's Northeast call the "softly, softly, capture the monkey" approach. Whether Mr. MacGregor can step up the closings, as he is expected to do, without driving the miners into a strike is the looming question.

Mr. MacGregor, like Mr. Scargill a stocky, short man, is considered as intense about his work as the union leader. Analysts say Mr. MacGregor is being counted on by the Thatcher government to do more than simply close unprofitable mines, a process that has brought the number of deep mines and open-pit operations to 184 this month, from 223 at the beginning of 1979.

He also must get his 200,000 employees — there were nearly 235,000 at the start of the Thatcher government in 1979 — to settle for a lower wage increase in contrast to this autumn than they might like. The average union pay settlement for all British industries has been about 6 percent this year, slightly above the inflation rate.

Another challenge for Mr. MacGregor, according to analysts, is gaining worker agreement to use advanced equipment in the mines, including computer-controlled mining, that will result in higher production with fewer workers.

Many industry observers say he is also expected to look for opportunities to reorganize the Coal Board into more autonomous units that might someday be sold to private investors as part of Mrs. Thatcher's denationalization program.

If there is a confrontation this autumn, perhaps during the contract talks, its impact is bound to be felt far beyond the coal industry. To start with, the miners would most likely rely on fellow unionists, particularly transport workers, to make their strike felt quickly and the battle would become the first major test of worker sentiment toward Mrs. Thatcher's government since it was returned to office June 9 with a big majority, including a sizable number of worker votes.



Ian MacGregor

and 10 million tons a year in recent years, according to Malcolm Edwards, the board's director general of marketing. Britain exported 113 million tons annually 60 years ago.

The report identified 70 underground mines as the core of the problem. Most of the 70, which accounted for about 18 percent of the more than 120 million tons mined in fiscal 1982, had losses averaging about \$15 a ton, the report said.

Mr. MacGregor's experience with coal-mining, as chief executive in the 1960s of AMAX, a Connecticut-based mining and metals corporation, is likely to bias the Coal Board toward strip mining, analysts say. But that was the principal AMAX coal operation during his tenure.

Under a plan agreed to in 1974 with the government and the union, the board is expected to close mines that have a total of three million to four million tons a year of capacity, but in recent years it has fallen well below that rate in order to maintain peace with the union.

About 65 mines have been closed since the 1974 agreement. One reason for the slow pace — at least until recent months — is that investments in new mines, which create new jobs, have also been held up. In recent years, the Coal Board has been careful to avoid involuntary layoffs.

Both the 1974 agreement and a 1977 update expected expanding coal sales, largely as a result of oil-price increases. A 1978 government study said that coal demand could reach 170 million tons annually by the end of the century. Mr. MacGregor is expected to look closely at whether such projections should be downgraded as reserves for oil and other fuels weaken.

If projections were lowered, that would be another impetus for the Coal Board to accelerate the pace of mine closings.

"I think there will be some sort of confrontation, that the Coal Board wouldn't mind it, and that Mrs. Thatcher will have greater resolve and market conditions on our side now," said the manager of fuel purchasing for one of the Coal Board's major industrial customers.

The market conditions he had in mind include the huge stocks of coal piled up in the past year at the pits and in the yards of the Central Electricity Generating Board, the industry's largest customer, which buys 70 percent of the Coal Board's output. The Coal Board estimates the supply on hand at well over six months.

There are about 30 British companies that purchase most of the coal not earmarked for electricity generation. They have been encouraged to minimize supply problems from a strike by installing multifuel boilers that the Coal Board has helped to develop. (So few boiler-makers were interested in coal after cheap oil from the Middle East began to flood in during the 1960s that the Coal Board took over much of the development research.)

Competition from the United States, South Africa, Australia and lately Poland has reduced Britain's exports to between eight million

## Honda Cuts Motorcycle Sales Goal; Suzuki Discusses Production in U.S.

United Press International

TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. said Monday that slow demand had forced it to reduce its domestic and overseas motorcycle-sales target by 19.5 percent — to 3.1 million units from 3.85 million — for the fiscal year ending in February.

Also Monday in Tokyo, an official of Suzuki Motor Co. said his company was attempting to adjust to recent U.S. tariff increases on imported motorcycles by negotiating an agreement with a U.S. company to produce Suzuki motorcycles in the United States.

The United States decided in April to raise import duties on motorcycles to 49.5 percent from 4.5 percent in an attempt to aid Harley Davidson, the only remaining U.S. producer of motorcycles.

Honda's target for domestic sales was cut from 1.65 million units to 1.15 million and for exports from 2.2 million units to 1.95 million, the company said.

Honda, the world's largest motorcycle maker, said it would cut production starting in September to trim inventories and would reassign some workers to car production and other fields.

"We expect these emergency measures to be short-term, lasting at most about six months," Honda's senior managing director, Koichiro Yoshizawa said.

He said the financial impact on the company would not be substantial because of increasing sales of four-wheel vehicles and the yen's depreciation against the dollar.

The Suzuki official said meanwhile that talks were in progress between Suzuki and Toro Co., a lawn-mower manufacturer based in Minneapolis. Suzuki, which exported about 30,000 motorcycles to the United States in 1982, is looking into the possibility of using idle Toro factories to produce "several tens of thousands" of large Suzuki motorcycles a year, the official said.

He predicted that no agreement would be made before the end of the year.

Honda has produced motorcycles in the United States since 1979 and Kawasaki Heavy Industries began U.S. production in 1975. Each produced about 50,000 motorcycles in the United States last year, officials from the two companies said.

The Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said motorcycle exports in July decreased 39.3 percent from a year earlier, to 152,839 units, because of slow sales in all areas, including the United States. The association said exports of four-wheel vehicles went up 2.6 percent from a year earlier, to 506,393 units.

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Other sources said demand for dollars on the black market has pushed up the exchange rate there to about 12.50 pesos to the dollar compared with the official rate of 11 pesos.

Mr. Singson said the central bank "is prepared to fully assist any bank that may encounter any difficulties as a result of the current circumstances."

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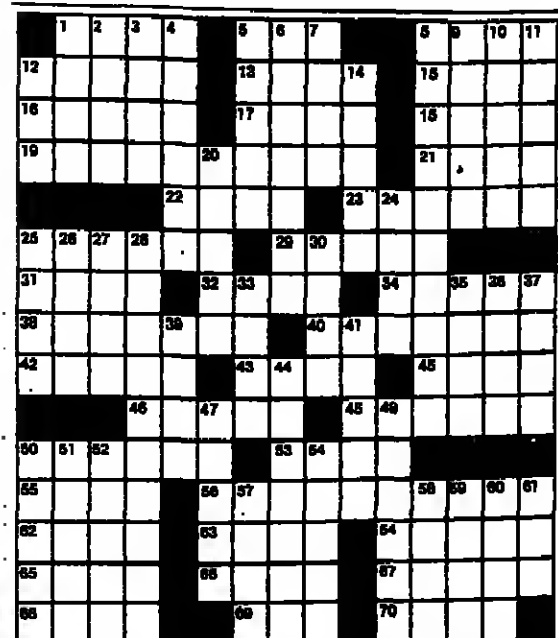
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## CROSSWORD



**ACROSS**

1 Is sidelined  
5 "To Autumn"  
8 Architectural ornament  
12 Beersheba's locale  
13 Prefix for scope or meter  
15 Dies—  
16 Debut  
18 Reynolds role on B'way  
19 Neat as—  
20 Overstuffed  
21 Headline city: Sept. 24, 1957  
22 Gauchito's weapon  
23 Makes antimacassars  
25 Slip by  
26 The—, city in Ore  
29 Made a blunder  
31 Domingo rendition  
32 Within Comb. form  
34 To the rear, at sea  
36 Gov. Graham's state  
40 U.S. explorer in space  
42 (Comet's) need  
43 Shade of blue  
45 Exec's car

**DOWN**

46 Mary—  
48 The cat (dared)  
50 Zoroastrian  
53 Eaten and Bex  
55 Author  
56 Evelyn's brother  
58 Brief attire  
62 Galileo's birthplace  
63 Mediterranean port  
64 Like moon gas  
65 Actor Walter  
66 Soho stool  
67 Mint product  
68 Pilot  
69 Waterloo officer  
70 Wave on the French Riviera  
10 Bellow et al.  
11 Bristles  
12 Nothing  
14 Freeman's device  
20 Ameliorated  
24 Dramatic king  
25 Locust  
26 Gaudie  
27 Celebrity  
28 Overseas, as a map  
30 Piazza del  
31 Popolo's locale  
32 N.B.A.'s Archibald  
35 Indigo  
36 —, sole (single woman)  
37 Walked on  
38 —, Royale, Mich.  
41 Medieval lyrics  
44 Trap  
47 Yellow hue  
49 Caribou hunter  
50 Duds  
51 —, the (back-passer)  
52 Change the thermostat  
54 Comedian Lee  
57 Meshed's locale  
58 Get—the ground floor  
59 Sunder  
60 Deodar, e.g.  
61 Piggery

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



"WELL, IF WE CAN'T AFFORD BOTH OF 'EM, LET'S JUST BUY THE TOP ONE."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ALZEH  
CLAWR  
STOFFE  
HOMARI

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumble: LOUSY TEASE MALICE HEIFER  
Answer: What the piglet's art consists of—  
"FEATS" OF CLAY

## WEATHER

**EUROPE**

Amsterdam 15 17 13 10  
Brussels 15 17 13 10  
Frankfurt 15 17 13 10  
London 15 17 13 10  
Paris 15 17 13 10  
Rome 15 17 13 10  
Stockholm 15 17 13 10  
Zurich 15 17 13 10

**ASIA**

Beijing 15 17 13 10  
Hong Kong 15 17 13 10  
Singapore 15 17 13 10  
Tientsin 15 17 13 10

**AFRICA**

Cairo 15 17 13 10  
Lima 15 17 13 10  
Mogadishu 15 17 13 10  
Nairobi 15 17 13 10  
Tunis 15 17 13 10

**LATIN AMERICA**

Buenos Aires 15 17 13 10  
Lima 15 17 13 10  
Mexico City 15 17 13 10  
Rio de Janeiro 15 17 13 10  
Santiago 15 17 13 10

**NORTH AMERICA**

Albuquerque 15 17 13 10  
Boston 15 17 13 10  
Chicago 15 17 13 10  
Dallas 15 17 13 10  
Denver 15 17 13 10  
Detroit 15 17 13 10  
Houston 15 17 13 10  
Los Angeles 15 17 13 10  
Miami 15 17 13 10  
New York 15 17 13 10  
Philadelphia 15 17 13 10  
Portland 15 17 13 10  
San Francisco 15 17 13 10  
Seattle 15 17 13 10  
Tampa 15 17 13 10  
Washington 15 17 13 10

**MIDDLE EAST**

Akko 15 17 13 10  
Beirut 15 17 13 10  
Damascus 15 17 13 10  
Jerusalem 15 17 13 10  
Tel Aviv 15 17 13 10

**OCEANIA**

Auckland 15 17 13 10  
Sydney 15 17 13 10

—cloudy, b—foggy, f—fair, h—hazy, o—overcast, pc—partly cloudy, r—rain, sh—showers, s—snow, ss—sleet

TUESDAY'S FORECAST—CHANNEL: Smooth to slight. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 22-14 (12-5). LONDON: Cloudy with rain. Temp. 22-14 (12-5). PARIS: Cloudy with rain. Temp. 22-14 (12-5). ROME: Cloudy with rain. Temp. 22-14 (12-5). STOCKHOLM: Cloudy with rain. Temp. 22-14 (12-5). ZURICH: Cloudy with rain. Temp. 22-14 (12-5).

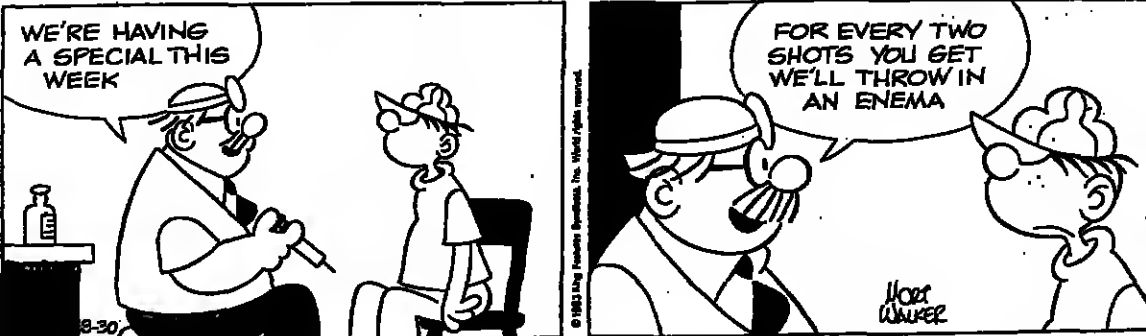
## PEANUTS



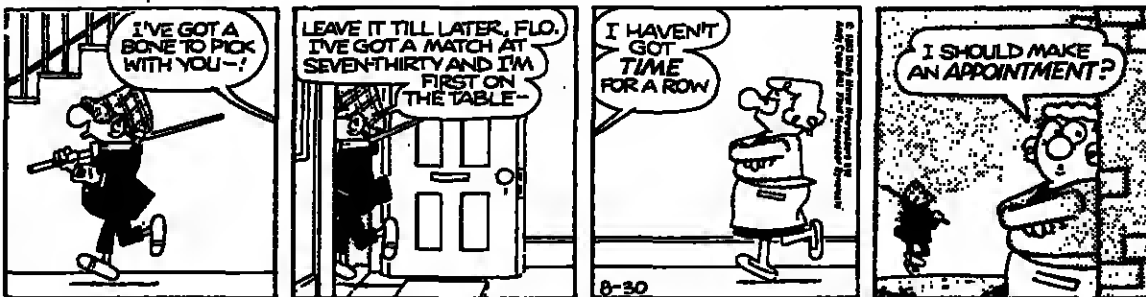
## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## Other Markets

Closing Prices in local currencies

Amsterdam, Aug. 29

Brussels, Aug. 29

Frankfurt, Aug. 29

London, Aug. 29

Paris, Aug. 29

Rome, Aug. 29

Stockholm, Aug. 29

Zurich, Aug. 29

Amsterdam, Aug. 29

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Stockholm, Aug. 29

Zurich, Aug. 29

## BOOKS

## THE EMPEROR:

Downfall of an Autocrat.

By Ryszard Kapuscinski. Translated from the Polish by William R. Brand and Katarzyna Mroczkowska-Brand. 164 pp. \$12.95. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 757 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

READING a book in 1983 about the nearly 50-year reign of Emperor Haile Selassie written by a Polish foreign correspondent who risked his neck to gather the facts about the absolute monarch—who was deposed by army officers in 1974 and died a year later—at first glance seems like reading about the forgotten ancient desert king of kings, Ozymandias, in Shelley's sonnet.

Ryszard Kapuscinski, who spent many years abroad for the Polish press agency, first published "The Emperor" in the Warsaw of 1978, when reform was in the air. According to the jacket, the book spawned stage adaptations in the Poland of 1981, appealing to audiences there even though the emperor had ruled over a faraway dictatorship. As the details accumulate, this unflattering story falls into place as a modern parable. One can almost hear the sound of sirens whining and the Solidarity workers scattering before the clubs of martial law in Poland.

This isn't a full-scale biography of Haile Selassie but, rather, an impressionistic mosaic of his reign, the uprisings that led to his de-thronement and takeover by a military junta, and his final days of palace imprisonment. For those who came in late, the U.S. edition of "The Emperor" might well have added a chronology of his life, including some of his efforts toward modernization, to help readers unfamiliar with the Haile Selassie years.

As the evidence unfolds—the network of palace spies, the bootlicking, the need to keep people in fear and in their place—the story has significance beyond Ethiopia and the third-world countries of Africa and Latin America. It begins to resemble the familiar tales of the denial of human rights in the most loathsome military-run states today.

The voices in these clearly translated interviews are solemn, sometimes even literary, describing the emperor's daily routine while he sat on the throne.

"His Distinguished Highness appears on the Palace steps in the morning and sets out for his early walk. He enters the park. This is when Solomon Kedir, the head of the Palace spies, approaches and gives his report. The Emperor walks along the avenue and Kedir stays a step behind him, talking all the while. Who met whom, where, and what they talked about. Against whom they are forming alliances. Whether or not one could call it a conspiracy. Kedir also reports on the work of the cryptographic department. This department decodes the communications that pass among the divisions—it's good to be sure that no subversive thoughts are hatching there."

And while his subjects are starving—and, the author reports, foreign aid is diverted and sold by palace favorites—the emperor amuses himself by feeding the royal animals: "His Distinguished Highness sometimes stops before the lions' cage to throw them a leg of veal that a servant has handed him. He watches the lions' rapacity and smiles. Then he approaches the leopards, which are chained, and gives them ribs of beef. His Majesty has to be careful as he approaches the unpredictable beasts of prey." Another report reports to the author that, later, Haile Selassie had some of his lions killed "because instead of defending the palace they had admitted the traitors."

One of the palace favorites around "His Munificent Highness" expresses surprise that outsiders care about the famine that has turned Ethiopians into walking skeletons: "First of all, death from hunger had existed in our Empire for hundreds of years, an everyday, natural thing, and it never occurred to anyone to make any noise about it. Drought would come and the earth would dry up, the cattle would drop dead, the peasants would starve. Ordinary, in accordance with the laws of nature and the eternal order of things. Consider also, my dear friend, that—between you and me—it is not bad for national order and a sense of national humility that the subjects be rendered skinner, thinned down a bit."

When the emperor was finally removed, only his gaudy uniforms and fleet of 27 automobiles remained. "He prized the Rolls-Royces for their dignified lines, but for a change he would also use the Mercedes-Benzes and the Lincoln Continentals." At the end of this fascinating book, the Imperial Lion of Judah is left with a shattered reputation boundless and bare in the sands.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IT is not hard to tell where Lev Alburt, a New York grandmaster, and Sergei Kudrin, a Stanford, Conn. international master, stand on the matter: Their game in the Heraclea-Rusian International Tournament in New York was one of the most exciting in the event.

Alburt's 5 P-B3 sought to en-bata 5... P-K4? When White could have chanced a gambit with 6 N-N5?!, Q-R5ch; 7 P-N3, Q-N5?!, 8 Q-N3, or settled for a slight positional advantage with 6 N-B5, P-Q4; 7 PXP, QXP; 8 QXQ, BXP; 9 P-K4. Against Kudrin's hippopotamus formation, 15 P-Q4, aiming for positional pressure on the queenside, was probably more efficient than trying to work up an attack on the black king. The move also took away from Black's Q-B4 square from his QN.

The aggressive, dynamic thrust 19... P-Q4?, occurs so often in this type of formation that it deserves to be termed the hippopotamus's revenge. In this particular position, it initiated complicated, unclear play.

After 20 KPxP, PXP, it was possible to try 21 P-P3, but after 21... P-Q4, 22 N-B3, N-B5; 23 B-N, Q-B3; 24 P-Q4, P-R, it is doubtful that White has achieved anything—37... P-B5 to free his KB.

25 NcP would have been answered strongly by 25... N-Q4!

With 21 N-KB5, Alburt hoped to catch the Black King position undefended. But even after 25 QxP, Black possessed great defensive resources—25... N-R4; 26 QxN, Q-K4! threatened 27... Q-KBch followed by mate.

After 30... B-B5, Alburt had a pawn-end ending, but Kudrin's passed QBP and powerful bishops were bound to be difficult if not impossible to overcome.

After 31... B-N1, it was impossible to take a pawn with 32 NcP because 32... B-R2 will lead to the win of a piece.

On 32 K-B1, Kudrin could have played 32... B-B3!; 33 N-B3 Q-N3?!, P-B6; 34 R-Q1, B-B5 would have won at least a rook because there would be no dealing with a threat of 35... P-B7, P-N4; 34 R-Q1, P-B4; 35 N-B2, BxRP with thrust 19... P-Q4?, occurs so often in this type of formation that it deserves to be termed the hippopotamus's revenge. In this particular position, it initiated complicated, unclear play.

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## Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto, Aug. 29

High Low Close Chg

2000 Laidlaw 11 1/2 12 1/2 + 1/2

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2000 Laidlaw 11 1/2 12 1/2 + 1/2

2000 Laidlaw 11 1/2 12 1/2 + 1/2

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2000 Laidlaw 11 1/2 12 1/2 + 1/2

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2000 Laidlaw 11 1/2 12 1/2 + 1/2

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Global Newspaper  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously in Paris, London,  
Zurich, Hong Kong and Singapore

## Chinese Offshore Oil Field

The Associated Press

BEIJING—An oil field being developed by Japan and China in the Bohai gulf off northeast China is expected to produce 500,000 tons of oil in 1985, the official Chinese news agency reported Friday.

Canadian Indexes Aug. 29

Montréal 432.02 432.02

Toronto 2,432.50 2,441.30

Market Stock Exchange Indexes  
Toronto: TSE 300 Index

Posh	Haws	Amara
ACLU	ESAU	COMET
SEEM	ITIN	TRUST
HAPPINESS	SABBY	
ANT	NORTHPOLE	
DEUS	IAN	MIS
OTHERS	INN	MENU
SHOAT	GOE	TINGE
LAND	FAN	PANTED
ONE	SOB	IANA
YEARLINGS	HUE	
TAMIL	ENJOYMENT	
OBOLI	GUED	ORCH
GROAN	ARCA	BOLE
SAINTS	RETS	YSIER



## SPORTS

# Marshall, Monday Power the Dodgers Past Phillies, 8-3

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
PHILADELPHIA—Mike Marshall hit a home run and drove in two runs, and Rick Monday had three hits and three RBIs to lead the Los Angeles Dodgers to an 8-3 victory Sunday over the Phillies.

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Proppy fielding by the Phillies to two runs in each of the first two innings off John Denny (13-6), who had a seven-game winning streak ended in losing for the first time since July 8.

In the first inning, Bill Russell sat out a grounder to shortstop, stole second and went to third on a throwing error by the catcher, Bo Diaz.

Monday beat out an infield chop screw Russell before a walk to Pedro Guerrero and a single by Andres Landrau loaded the bases.

Marshall's grounder was boosted by second baseman Mike Schmidt as a second out.

In the fifth, Cardinals 4, Phillies 1. Gary Redus doubled home the winning run in the 11th to give Cincinnati a 5-4 victory over St. Louis.

Redus hit the first pitch from reliever Bruce Sutter into the left-center field gap following a 1-2 count on him before a downpour ended play with Eddie Milner on second base via a bunt single andolen base.

Brewers 2, Pirates 1. In Pittsburgh, Pete Falcone and

Terry Foster pitched a six-hitter, and Bob Watson hit a game-winning home run as Atlanta beat the Pirates, 2-1, in a battle of National League division leaders.

Expos 8, Padres 6. In Montreal, Steve Rogers threw a five-hitter for his leading 16th victory, and Al Oliver capped a seven-run seventh inning with the sixth grand slam of his career to help the Expos beat San Diego, 8-0.

Giants 7, Mets 2. In New York, Darrell Evans drove in three runs with a double and his 27th home run of the season to lead San Francisco to a 7-2 victory over the Mets. Evans doubled in a run in the first inning off Craig Swan (2-8) and hit a two-run homer off Carlos Diaz in the seventh. It was the first homer off Diaz in 63 innings this season.

Astros 4, Cubs 2. In Houston, Terry Puhl hit a triple and two singles, and Mike Scott won his eighth game in his last nine decisions as the Astros defeated Chicago, 4-2. Chicago took a 1-0 lead in the first, but Bill Doran opened the bottom of the inning with a single off Dickie Noles (5-8) before Puhl tied the game with a triple. Dickie Noles' single then made it 2-1.

Brewers 4, A's 2. In Oakland, Milwaukee scored four runs in the fourth inning and used the five-hit pitching of Mike Caldwell, Jim Stinton and Jerry Augustine to defeat Oakland, 4-2.

In Anaheim, Roy Smalley's three-run homer ended a six-run rally in the sixth, and John Montefusco made a successful American League debut as New York beat California, 7-3. Montefusco went six innings in his first start for the Yankees since being acquired Friday from the San Diego Padres.

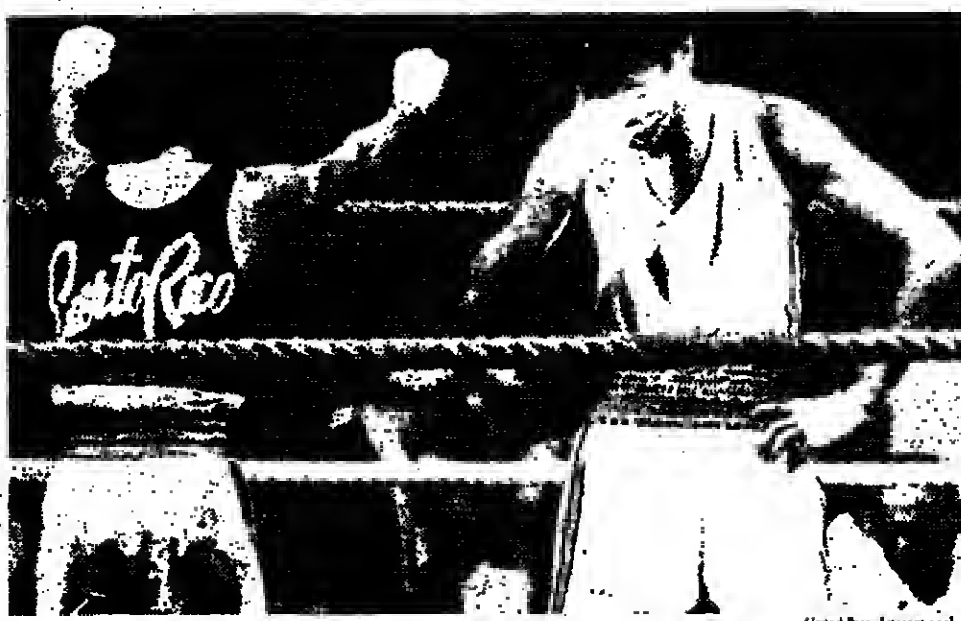
Orioles 11, Twins 4. In Baltimore, Eddie Murray and Dan Ford drove in three runs to lead the Orioles to their fifth straight victory, an 11-4 triumph over Minnesota.

Tigers 4, Blue Jays 2. In Detroit, Chet Lemon's three-run homer with two outs in the ninth inning gave the Tigers a 4-2 victory over Toronto.

White Sox 6, Red Sox 2. In Chicago, Greg Luzinski hit two home runs and drove in four runs to lead the White Sox over Boston, 6-2.

Rangers 1, Royals 0. In Kansas City, Charlie Hough yielded seven hits and got the only run he needed on Larry Parrish's single in the fourth as Texas edged a six-game losing streak by shading the Royals, 1-0. Hough (11-12) out-dueled Steve Renko (6-11) and Mike Armstrong, who combined on a five-hitter.

In Seattle, Larry Sorensen pitched a seven-hitter and Gorman Thomas drove in the game-winning run with a fifth-inning single, giving the Mariners a 5-4 victory over Seattle. Sorensen (8-9) pitched his sixth complete game. Mike Moore (4-5) took the loss.



The American boxer Paul Gonzalez could not believe that he lost his bout with Rafael Ramos of Puerto Rico at the Pan American Games. A jury overruled the decision of the judges, who had scored the fight 3-2 in Gonzalez's favor. "I felt hurt," Gonzalez declared.

## U.S. Boxers Frustrated on Final Day

The Associated Press

CARACAS — The IX Pan American Games, marred by the doping scandal, ended in frustration for U.S. boxers and, thanks in part to long jumper Kathy McMillan and hurdler Roger Kingdom, triumph for the troubled U.S. track team.

The American boxers, who came here bragging of taking 11 golds, put seven men in Sunday's finals. Only two of them won, both against Cubans.

Louis Howard celebrated his 21st birthday by knocking out Jose Aguilar to take the 147-pound (67-kilogram) title, and 132-pounder Pernell Whitaker beat the two-time Olympic champion Angel Herrera.

All of the U.S. boxers took home medals — two golds, five silvers and four bronzes. Moreover, none of Sunday's losers — Paul Gonzalez, Jerry Page, Dennis Milton,

Evander Holyfield and Henry Tillman — lost by worse than a split decision, and some losers emerged as potential threats for a gold medal in the 1984 Olympics.

The United States ended the Games by breaking its own record for both golds and total medals set in Puerto Rico in 1979. It finished with 137 golds and 283 overall, compared to 126 golds and 268 medals in San Juan.

## Sunday's Finals

Boxing  
Jamaica — 1. Ken Knudsen, United States, 1971. 2. Jim Ender, Canada, 128 lb. 3. Al Chait, United States, 128 lb.

138-Kilometer road race — 1. Luis Roncero, Mexico, 4 hours, 41 minutes, 7 seconds. 2. Jose Carlos Hernandez, Colombia, 4:44:02. 3. Gustavo Parra, Venezuela, 4:44:02.

Men's doubles — 1. Brazil, 2. Dominican Republic, 3. U.S. United States and Cuba. Women's doubles — 1. United States, 2. Cuba, 3. Venezuela, 4. Canada, 5. Mexico, 6. Venezuela and Dominican Republic.

364 pounds — Rafael Roman, Puerto Rico, outpointed Angel Hernandez, Cuba, 125 rounds. 212 — Pedro Reyes, Cuba, outpointed Leonard Ramirez, Dominican Republic, 125 rounds.

119 — Manuel Velez, Venezuela, outpointed Edwain Eliseo, United States, 125 rounds. 135 — Adolfo Horta, Cuba, outpointed Sergio Cordoba, Puerto Rico, 125 rounds.

147 — Pernell Whitaker, United States, outpointed Angel Hernandez, Cuba, 125 rounds. 160 — Louis Howard, United States, outpointed Jose Aguilar, Cuba, 127 rounds.

168 — Jose Carlos Hernandez, Cuba, outpointed Luis Roncero, Mexico, 125 rounds. 175 — Evander Holyfield, United States, 125 rounds.

212 — Luis Roncero, Mexico, outpointed Pedro Reyes, Cuba, 125 rounds. 241 — Steve Renko, Canada, 125 rounds. 263 — Roger Kingdom, U.S., 125 rounds.

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# Price, a Rookie on the PGA Tour, Captures World Series of Golf by 4

By John Radosta

New York Times Service

AKRON, Ohio — Now Nick Price can forget his collapse in the 1982 British Open. The 26-year-old South African, a rookie on the PGA Tour, won his first American event Sunday in a style that any professional golfer would be glad to emulate: four rounds in the 60s over the long and difficult Firestone Country Club, and a final round that included no bogeys.

And in doing so, Price beat 41 of the world's best, including Jack Nicklaus, Tom Watson, Raymond Floyd and Johnny Miller, to win the World Series of Golf.

Price kept his poise and concentration, and he refused to let himself be bothered by his memories of losing the British Open at Troon, Scotland, last year. With a three-stroke lead, he dropped four shots in the last six holes to give that championship to Watson.

He acknowledged that the experience was on his mind, but he said he did not let it distract him. "After the Open experience," Price said, "I was happy to win the way I did, with no bogeys. I didn't choke. I proved my game is solid enough to withstand a lot of pressure."

Price became the first winner to lead this championship from start to finish, with scores of 66, 68, 67, 67—210. That score, 10 under par for 72 holes on the par-70 course, gave him a four-stroke margin over Nicklaus, who challenged with a final-round 65. This was Nicklaus' third consecutive runner-up finish this year.

Miller placed third with 67-275, while four players tied for fourth: Watson on a 65, Floyd and Mark McCumber with 69s and Hale Irwin with a 71.

The World Series of Golf is open to winners of the major championships and of PGA Tour events; the

15 leaders of the Tour's money list; leaders of the Order of Merit rating systems of Europe, Japan, South Africa, Australia and Asia and a few others.

Price earned his American card in the Tour's qualifying tournament last November. He spent January and February playing the South African tour, and his leading the Order of Merit there qualified him for the World Series. He joined the American tour in March. His best finishes had been ties for ninth in the Kemper Open and 16th in the Atlanta Classic.

Price's victory carried a prize of \$100,000 and a 10-year exemption for all PGA Tour events. The purse does not count toward his "official" Tour winnings, since he qualified for the World Series not from the American PGA Tour but as the points leader in South Africa. His American winnings continue to stand at \$28,828 for 11th place.

"The exemption is everything; the money is icing on the cake," Price said. "I came here struggling to make the top-125 money list. Last Monday, I wasn't thinking about winning. I just wanted to

play solidly again so I could go back to the Tour to make the top 125."

"I've been pushing myself hard. 24 tournaments in 29 weeks, and I was golfed out until I took off two weeks to relax, fishing and sunning beside the swimming pool."

Price's home is in Johannesburg. When he is in the United States he bases himself at a resort in Haines City, Florida.

Price, a conservative player, stuck with his game plan, which was to hit the fairways and to hit approaches to the fat, or safe part, of every green.

Sunday's round was impeccable, with three birdies and three saves. On the front side, he missed two greens and saved par with chips. He caught a greenside bunker on the 15th but blasted out to two feet.

Price started the round at seven under par, two shots in front of Irwin. He birdied the par-5 second by getting home in two with a 1-iron. On the par-7 seventh, where he pulled his tee shot, he sank a putt of 60 feet. He carded his last birdie at the 10th with an 8-foot putt.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### Durie Records First Tennis Triumph

MAHWAH, New Jersey (UPI) — Jo Durie of England won her first major tennis tournament Sunday with a three-set comeback victory over Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia in the final here.

Durie, who left the circuit for nine months in 1980 and 1981 because of back surgery, took advantage of an erratic-serving Mandlikova for a 2-6, 7-5, 6-4 victory in 100 minutes.

The \$22,000 purse was the largest ever earned by the 23-year-old Durie, who reached the semifinals of the French Open in June. Mandlikova, who was hit with a warning for an obscenity in the first set, was erratic with her passing shots and only had a 35 per cent accuracy with her first serves.

### Hearn Hunt; Fight With Green Off

LAS VEGAS (Reuters) — Thomas Hearn, the World Boxing Association junior middleweight champion, injured his right hand while sparring Saturday and will be unable to defend his title against James Green on Sept. 9, his trainer, Freddie Byrd, said Sunday.

Byrd said the injury was diagnosed as a bone separation on top of the right hand. The injury occurred as Hearn hit his sparring partner high on the forehead. "He felt pain right away," Byrd said.

Hearn, a 24-year-old native of Detroit, would have been defending his title for the first time. He has a record of 37-1 with 32 knockouts. Green, 25 and from New Jersey, has a record of 17-2 with 10 knockouts.

### A 35-1 Shot Wins Arlington Million

CHICAGO (AP) — Tolomeo, a 35-1 shot, overtook Nijinsky's Secret and John Henry near the finish and won the third running of the Arlington Million by a head. It is the most exciting race since the inception of the million.

Given an excellent ride by Pat Eddery, Tolomeo fought off John Henry's final bid to earn the \$600,000 first prize. Nijinsky's Secret finished third in the 1 1/4-mile race, timed in 2:04.2-5 over a good turf course.

John Henry, winner of the inaugural Million in 1981, took second money of \$200,000 to boost his earnings to \$3.9 million, while Nijinsky's Secret, who led most of the way with John Henry second, earned third money of \$110,000.

## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST

Philadelphia 42 314 68

Pittsburgh 44 306 1

Atlanta 44 306 1

Los Angeles 44 306 1

San Diego 44 306 1

San Francisco 44 306 1

St. Louis 44 306 1

Washington 44 306 1

West

Los Angeles 74 306 1

San Diego 74 306 1

San Francisco 74 306 1

St. Louis 74 306 1

Washington 74 306 1

Atlanta 74 306 1

Pittsburgh 74 306 1

Philadelphia 74 306 1

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST

Los Angeles 74 306 1

San Diego 74 306 1

San Francisco 74 306 1

St. Louis 74 306 1

Washington 74 306 1

Atlanta 74 306 1

Pittsburgh 74 306 1

Philadelphia 74 306 1

West

Los Angeles 74 306 1

San Diego 74 306 1

San Francisco 74 306 1

St. Louis 74 306 1

Washington 74 306 1

Atlanta 74 306 1

Pittsburgh 74 306 1

Philadelphia 74 306 1

Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto 9:00 9:00-2 9 9

Los Angeles 9:00 9:00-2 9 9

San Diego 9:00 9:00-2 9 9

San Francisco 9:00 9:00-2 9 9

St. Louis 9:00 9:00-2 9 9

Washington 9:00 9:00-2 9 9

Atlanta 9:00 9:00-2 9 9

Pittsburgh 9:00 9:00-2 9 9

Philadelphia 9:00 9:00-2 9 9

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles 9:00 9:00-2 9 9

San Diego 9:00 9:00-2 9 9

San Francisco 9:00 9:00-2 9 9

St. Louis 9:00 9:00-2 9 9

Washington 9:00 9:00-2 9 9

Atlanta 9:00 9:00-2 9 9

Pittsburgh 9:00 9:00-2 9 9

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CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

Atlanta 1 0 0 0 0 0

San Diego 1 0 0 0 0 0

San Francisco 1 0 0 0 0 0

St. Louis 1 0 0 0 0 0

Washington 1 0 0 0 0 0

Atlanta 1 0 0 0 0 0

Pittsburgh 1 0 0 0 0 0

Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 0 0



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